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Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875. NUMBER 6.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &C.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

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DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Road Street.

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W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

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Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

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THE Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Road Street.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

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PURE DRUGS,

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Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Hibernia's Welcome.

At a reception given to the American team in Ireland, the following poem was read by a lady:

Robed as Hibernia's daughter, lo! I stand,
Like you, a guest in dear old Ireland.
Ye riflemen, by favor of our Gunns,
Columbia's daughter hails Columbia's sons.
Had I ten thousand hands, with all I'd meet ye;
Had I ten thousand tongues, with welcome greet ye.
Tho' time and space may seem to interpose,
And 'twixt our shores a cruel ocean flows,
With magic wand I touch the electric springs
An instant a responsive answer brings,
Which proves, however distant be each land,
Both nations are united heart and hand.
Our sires, by famine and by wrongs opprest,
Found ever shelter in the glorious West;
And in their children's heart left still enshrined
The love of home that distance could not blind.
Then by their honored ashes, by their graves,
We greet you brothers from across the waves.
Brothers in blood as well as hearts and speech,
Brought here together by our favorite Leech.
Welcome, then welcome; and a happy time,
Marr'd by no weeping from our tearful clime.
We wish propitious skies—yet still we deem
The reigning favorite the rifle team.
Come to our feast—with love our hearts are full—
The fatted calf we'll kill—it is a bull.
Soon when arrayed in contest you may try
The metal of that bull—but mind his eye.
Ye strive in friendship; if you win you'll meet
No heartier cheering than from those you beat.
And if your brother's win, you won't despair?
You still have left a younger brother's share.
Ireland in either case is doubly blest,
She wins the most in losing to her guest.
Oh! may the spirit of the blessed dead—
O'Connell, on whose tomb warm tears are shed,
And Washington, with all that noble throng
Whose names are ever an unceasing song—
Who strove for liberty, now by you stand,
And silent bless each patriotic band;
And so we welcome you, with hands, hearts, eyes,
Cead mille failthe echoes to the skies.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

It was about the end of the last century that a party of middle-aged gentlemen, all commercial travelers, were assembled in the large smoking room of the Lambton Inn, a celebrated commercial house on the outskirts of Gateshead. While the party enjoyed themselves, sounds of an approaching vehicle were heard and a stranger entered, who announced himself as the son of an old acquaintance of the party and a fellow traveler, Tom Thornbury. The young stranger announced that he expected to meet his father at the inn, but the party speaking almost together declared that he would not be there, as the road was alive with footpads, which made it dangerous to travel over.

No sooner did the young man hear this statement than he started up, and declared that he should drive to Durham. The party endeavored to persuade him to the contrary, but go he would, and was just about starting when the sound of wheels was heard coming rapidly along the road. Then came lusty cries for help, and the next instant a chaise drew up in front of the inn door.

"Help, help! for God's sake, help!" cried the driver of the gig as he dashed into the yard.

"What is the matter?" shouted a dozen voices.

"Matter! why, murder's the matter!" answered the man, springing out of the chaise. "Here, lend a hand some of you. Don't stand gazing there like a lot of fools; the man may be still alive; I could not examine him on the road."

"Who is he?" demanded several.

"How should I know?" replied the man, surlily; "there's no moon to-night, and I don't carry a lantern with me."

"Is it some of the old work, Ben?" asked Mr. Gresham, tremulously.

"Oh, is that you, Gresham?" said the man, turning round. "I don't know what to make of this. It's murder, I fear, for the blood ran over me as I picked the poor fellow up. The mare found him; she made a stop, nearly throwing me out of the gig. I got down to lead her, and kicked against the body. At first I thought it was a drunken man, but I found my hands wet on touching him, and I knew it was blood. I wrapped him in his cloak, put him in the gig, and drove here as quickly as I could. There, lift him gently. Joe, run for a surgeon; take him into the bar and lay him on the table."

The body, muffled up in a large traveling cloak, was carried in and placed as Mr. Radley, the new comer, had directed.

"Ah, he's dead enough," said Radley, as he threw back the cloak; "quite dead."

The surrounding crowd leant over to see the face. A shrill cry of horror rang through the room, and Herbert Thornbury threw himself on the body, as he exclaimed:

"Oh, God! my father!"

Ben Radley, who had brought in the body of the unfortunate traveler, was a traveler himself, and was known as Lucky Ben. He had been attacked on the road many times, and as often shot at, but had always escaped. The next day Ben Radley and Gresham, another traveler, were sent for by young Thornbury, who announced to them that he had sent on a request to be appointed in his father's place. He added, quietly: "I shall continue to travel, but it shall be the same round as my father did. I have sworn to discover his murderer, and I will."

"A noble determination, Mr. Thornbury," exclaimed Radley. "I have lost one of my oldest and best friends to-night; will you replace him? Your father and I, sir, traveled many and many a mile together; and I trust you and I shall do the same. There is my hand on it; if you take it, we become firm companions, and I will help you in the search you propose."

Herbert Thornbury took the proffered hand, and said:

"I accept your offer, Mr. Radley. Come what may, I am determined either to meet the same fate as my father, or to discover his murderer. I swear it on his body."

As he spoke he stretched his hand out toward the bed, and raised his eyes to heaven.

"He must be delirious," said Mr. Gresham to the other bagmen as they left the room.

"Not he," replied Radley; "he means what he says."

* * * * * *

Two years had passed since the occurrence related. The inquest had been held, and a verdict of "Willful murder" had been returned against some person or persons unknown; but the constables had failed to discover the murderer.

Radley and Herbert Thornbury traveled much together, and seemed never to give up the search for the murderer. On several occasions they had traveled the Durham road in company; nay, they had stopped at the very spot where the body had been found, in hopes of being attacked, but had never been able to discover anything.

One evening Mr. Radley was seated in the commercial room of the Cathedral Hotel, Durham, smoking, and talking to a young traveler, who was partaking rather plentifully of a bowl of punch.

"Bah!" cried the young man; "you may tell those stories to the marines. I'm not to be frightened, I can assure you. To-night I start for Gateshead."

"You may laugh as much as you please, young sir," said Radley, quietly; "but for all that, what I tell you is true."

"I don't deny your word, my dear fellow," cried the young man. "But you yourself own that for two years the road has been safe enough."

"Aye! but then Mr. Thornbury and I have guarded it."

"And where is Mr. Thornbury now?"

"Traveling south of this," replied Mr. Radley, waving his pipe.

"But you are going to Gateshead to-night?" said the young man.

"Yes; I am bound by oath to go that way by night as often as I can."

"Well, can't you wait and go with me?"

"No; I travel only with one man, and that is Mr. Thornbury. Besides, you have to wait here for an hour or so, and I must be off at once," replied Radley, as he rose from his chair, and put on his coat. "I hear John bringing round my gig now."

"Well, I'll see you off," cried the young man. "Come and have a glass before you go. Here's to our next meeting, which will be at the Lamberton Inn, Gateshead."

"Ah! to-morrow you mean?" said Radley.

"No, to-night," replied the young man, gayly.

"Are you still determined?"

"Nothing can shake me."

"Well, I like your pluck; but, perhaps, you'll think better of it."

"I'll bet you a bowl of punch I do not."

"Done!" cried Radley, "and if you arrive safely, we'll drink it to-night."

By this time they had arrived at the inn door, where they found the gig waiting. Radley shook hands with the young fellow, jumped into the trap, shook the rains, and rattled away at full speed.

"He's a venturesome sort of a fellow," said the ostler; "blessed if I'd like his journey."

"Eh! why not?" demanded the young man.

"Oh, he'll be picked off one of these nights, for all of his being Lucky Ben."

"But do you really think the road is so dangerous?"

"To be sure it be. It's only Mr. Radley and young Mr. Thornbury, who, we know is cracked about his father's murder, that will go that way after dark."

"Dear me, this is very singular," said the young man to himself, whose courage did not seem so high now Radley had departed.

"I don't think I'll go to-night, after all. It is much better to lose a bowl of punch than one's life."

He was about entering the house when a gig drove into the inn yard. He turned in idle curiosity to see who it was, hoping that it might be fellow bagman, who would bear him company the rest of the evening.

"Is Mr. Radley here?" demanded a man, as he sprang from the gig.

"Lor', Mr. Thornbury, how pale you are," said the ostler; "who would have thought of seeing you, sir; has anything happened?"

"Why don't you answer my question?" demanded Herbert Thornbury, sharply. "Is Mr. Radley here?"

"He left near upon an hour ago, sir," said the young bagman.

"Where has he gone?"

"To Gateshead."

"Then I must follow him," cried Thornbury, springing into the gig.

"Look here, Mr. Thornbury," said the ostler, "you've been overdriving your mare, sir; she's cast a shoe and gone lame. If you will go you must have another horse."

Thornbury gave orders that another horse should be put into the gig while he stepped into the little private parlor to get some refreshment, where he was followed by Mr. Davis, who had considerably more impudence than courage.

"Mrs. Popinjay," said Herbert to the landlady, "you knew my father?"

"Indeed I did, sir; and a nicer gentleman never lived."

"Do you remember a certain ring he wore?"

"Yes, sir; indeed I do. Ah! poor gentleman," sobbed the landlady.

"To-day I have found it," continued Herbert.

"Good heavens! where?" cried Davis, jumping forward.

"Who are you, sir?" said Herbert, who until then had not noticed Mr. Davis's presence, "who dares play eavesdropper?"

"I beg your pardon, I'm sure. I did not know what you were going to say and"—

"Tut, it does not matter," cried Herbert; "in a little time all will be known. This very day I found that ring in a shop at Bishop Auckland."

"Indeed!"

"I knew it directly; it is now in the keeping of the constables who are on the track. I must see Radley to-night; he and I will help the constables; we will never rest until my father's murder is revenged." Without saying another word, he hurried out to the gig.

"What a rate he drives at," said Mr. Davis, as he watched it depart.

"He won't reach Gateshead in safety to-night, if he goes in that way," said the ostler.

Mr. Davis looked up at the inky sky; a drop of rain fell upon his nose, chilling his whole frame; so he walked back to Mrs. Popinjay's snug little back parlor, where he spent the evening talking to that worthy lady. Meanwhile Thornbury was making the best of his way along his lonely road.

He rattled through the little village of Chester-le-Street as the ale houses were closing, but he did not stop.

Out again into the bleak, wild country. A sharp rain was falling, making the roads so soft that the sound of the horse's hoofs and the wheels could scarcely be heard.

The mare did her best, but Thornbury soon discovered that she was not so good as his own horse; still, he urged her on, and she, being a willing animal, kept well to the collar.

He had just passed the cross roads at Pelaw when the gig bumped into some heavy ruts; the mare plunged forward and then stood still.

"Whoa, mare," cried Thornbury, "what is up now?"

Throwing the heavy rug he had around his legs over the high back chair of the gig, he alighted to see what was the matter. The trace had broken.

"Curse it," he cried, "it's my luck. Well, never mind, I must mend it the best way I can."

He pierced the pieces of leather and strapped the ends together. In doing this he had to bend his head down close to the trace to see how to work, and even then he had great difficulty in avoiding cutting himself.

In the midst of his work he glanced up, and sprang back with horror. There, in the seat he had just left, sat a man. The dim, shadowy outline could be just perceived by the faint glimmer of the gig lamp.

"Great heaven, what is this!" he exclaimed, as he seized the lamp, and taking it from the socket held it so that its light fell full on the figure. The next instant he burst into a loud laugh.

"Only to think I should take my old rug, stuck up on the gig back, for a man. Well, it did look like it—and—and this very place above all others. The very spot."

He replaced the lamp and continued his work, and had just completed it when he heard the sound of a vehicle coming rapidly down the road.

Onward, onward came the sound; it was now close upon him, and he could hear the gig or chaise slacken its pace. He was about to call out and demand who was there, when the sharp report of a pistol rang in the air, and he saw the rug that had been placed on the seat, and which he had mistaken for a man, topple over.

The mystery was cleared up now—he had discovered his father's murderer.

The next moment the gig drew up, and a man sprang into Thornbury's, evidently thinking that he had shot the driver. Thornbury saw the would-be murderer stoop down as if to rifle the dead body he imagined was there, and quick as lightning he sprang upon him.

The struggle lasted but a few moments. Thornbury had the advantage over the other, and his hatred and determination gave him double strength. He seized his adversary by the throat, and bent his head violently on the iron rail on the splashboard. At first the man only struggled to escape, but at last he endeavored to draw a pistol from his pocket. Seeing his intention, and taking advantage of his having let go his hold, Herbert dashed the man's head back with more violence than ever; the fellow uttered a deep groan, and fell back senseless.

While this struggle had been going on, the terrified horse had dashed on its way, so that by the time Herbert had conquered his man the lights of Gateshead were in view.

Gathering up his reins he urged on the horse, at the same time placing his feet on his prostrate foe so that he might not escape.

As he approached the inn he shouted loudly for help, so that when he arrived there he found the yard full of people.

"What is it, Mr. Thornbury," cried one.

"What's the matter, sir?" shouted another.

"I've been attacked on the road."

"Gracious goodness," cried the landlady. "Thank goodness you escaped."

In a minute a dozen willing hands were laid upon the prostrate man, and he was dragged from the carriage.

Herbert Thornbury tore the mask from the face, and started back with a cry of horror, as he exclaimed:

"Great heavens! Benjamin Radley!"

It was too true; there he stood, with hanging head and downcast eyes—Lucky Ben, the favorite of the commercial room, the murderer of his friends. He freely confessed his crime, and met the just punishment he deserved. In his confession he stated that it was his habit to start for Gateshead some time before his intended victims. He then had waited for them to pass, and had then extinguished his lamps and followed them. The poor creatures, hearing the sound of wheels, had naturally supposed that it was a brother bagman, and had pulled up to wait for him. When he was near he had deliberately taken aim, and shot them through the head. He then rifled the bodies, and put them in the chaise, turned the horses down some by-path, and sent them off full gallop. When he killed old Thornbury, he had brought in the body himself to avoid suspicion. For the same reason he had on several occasions fired bullets through his clothes to give the idea he had been attacked.

"When I heard young Thornbury take the oath to discover his father's murderer," he added, "I felt convinced that if the crime was to be detected he was the man to do it. I therefore determined to join with him, so as to lead him on the wrong track, and divert suspicion from myself. The man I intended to murder last was a young traveler named Davis, who told me he was coming on to Gateshead. I thought Thornbury was far away at the time, or I should not have attempted it."

These were the last words of Lucky Ben.

A Romantic Incident.

There is a very romantic incident likely to be connected with the present visit of the sultan of Zanzibar to London. A sister of his, when a young girl, in spite of the restraints which are thrown around women in the East, became acquainted with a young German clerk in the house of a Zanzibar merchant, and the two fell in love with each other. In order to be united to him she escaped to Aden, and there she was married and also baptized. The brother of the present sultan was then on the throne, and he and her other relatives were of course, incensed at her elopement, at her change of religion and her marriage to a Christian, and wholly disowned her. She accompanied her husband to Europe, and they resided at Hamburg till he met with an accident about 1870 which caused his death. His widow, who had become a highly-educated and accomplished woman, removed to Dresden for the education of her children. Her noble character, her beauty, and her romantic history have attracted the attention of many people of influence in Germany, including some members of the imperial family, and when the sultan's visit to England was arranged it was felt that an opportunity was presented for effecting a reconciliation between her and the brother from whom she has been so long estranged. With a view to this she has gone to London, and is at present staying in the house of a well-known member of Parliament.

A Grand Hotel.

It is not often, says a "friend" from Pennsylvania, that I puff a hotel; but when I pay my bill at the rate of four dollars a day for sleeping in the 'milky way" and feeding on a bill of fare, it's a privilege and a pleasure to mention such an institution. The Atlanta (Georgia) is the largest hotel, I presume, in the world. Many people who go up in the sky-parlors to repose never come down, but go right on through to the moon without change of elevators, and those who have written back say they could smell the hair-oil on the hair of the clerks all the way up. The halls are so long and winding that many waiters get lost while going after a pitcher of water, and are never heard of until their remains are found years after. I went in there one morning and ordered breakfast. A small colored boy took my order, and it was so far out to the kitchen that he was grown and gray-headed when he got back. The hotel is a very large hotel, and everything about it is large, from the feet of the clerks, the mouths of the waiters, to the bills. It is provided with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bay-windows, idiots, dirty sheets, everything to make the traveler happy, including an undertaker's establishment for the accommodation of such boarders as starve to death while waiting for the waiters. It is a very large hotel, and everybody stops there just once.

An Indiana young woman has gone blind from using candy paint to redden her cheeks. This fact should open the eyes of other young women, but it won't

If, says a contemporary, Brigham Young wore an additional "weed" on his hat every time he lost a wife or mother-in-law, it is estimated his hat would have to be twenty-seven feet high.

An Engaged Couple

A writer in the *St. James's Magazine*, speaking of engaged couples, says: According to popular belief, they pass their time in loving talk and a feverish longing for the wedding day. Is this quite the case? Does not Edwin sometimes secretly feel that he has been rather too impatient already, and that some benefit might result from an indefinite postponement of the event? At his club, to select friends, the youth scruples not to style this sweet courtship "a horrid bore," while he opines that the sooner the job (that is, the wedding) is over—if it must come off at all—the better for those concerned. He does not generally dilate on the romantic side of the affair. Instead of dwelling on the intensity of his passion, he tries to make his friends believe Angelina a great prize in the matrimonial market, not exactly for herself, but because her papa had behaved most liberally in the matter of dower. Sometimes Edwin rather exaggerates when speaking of this parental generosity; not seldom he is smarting under a sense of having been taken in, just at the very time when he endeavors to make people believe he has got the best of the monetary arrangements. It is even necessary to keep up his credit for astuteness by insinuating that he has managed the matter with infinite wisdom, and the ever-gnawing conviction of having been swindled is therefore kept within his own breast, perhaps to bear evil fruit in future years. But if Edwin proves himself thus mercenary and cold-hearted during the days of courtship, surely it is far different with the gentle Angelina. Of course her heart palpitates with love, fear, hope, bliss, and all the other delicious emotions which may be expected in a bride-elect, while her mind is divided between tender regret for the old life now on the eve of closing and timorous joy in the happy new existence. To a woman so situated there must be some quiet sorrow, some vague fear in remembrance of the past and thoughts of the future, and therefore we may expect to find Angelina abstract herself from mundane affairs in order the better to contemplate the approaching crisis of her life. She does not quite do that; perhaps Edwin might not like such melancholy work. But she certainly does not dedicate her mind to the future by surrendering all her faculties to the acquisition of a magnificent trousseau, while her conversation runs more on dress, jewelry and the honeymoon trip than on the responsibilities of married life.

Lace Sacks.

Lace sacks will be a popular outside garment for midsummer, says a fashion journal. The favorite shapes are long, neatly fitted in the back, loose in front, of equal length all around, with half-flowing sleeves. It is safer to buy this shape than those with long front and short back, or any other fanciful shape that is conspicuous when the fashion changes. Guipure lace sacks are especially stylish this season. The come in rose and striped patterns of the best French guipure, edged with lace to match, for $65 and upward. Those with jet beads in the meshes are left over from last season, as beads are not seen on new laces. Lower priced jackets have imitation guipure centers that can scarcely be told from real lace, and are bordered with real guipure edge. These cost from $20 to $40. Ladies who are expert needlewomen make their own lace jackets. They are the French sack pattern with only one seam down the back, and with a row of insertion in all the seams. Large figures and striped patterns are most effective in these home-made sacks. Llama lace sacks will be more generally worn than ever, as no lady now objects to wearing this durable lace. Rich women who have fine thread lace sacks or shawls buy a substantial llama jacket to save the fragile thread garment; on the other hand, llama lace is now so inexpensive that it is bought by women of limited means who cannot afford any other lace. The designs imitate those of thread lace jackets, and the shapes are precisely the same—long slender sacks even all around, almost as close fitting as basques, and with medium flowing sleeves. The prices range from $19 to $30; those at $30 are as fine as any sold last year for $40; those at $25 are also very desirable. Merchants say laces are lower priced this season than they have been for many years.

One of their Anecdotes.

One example of the way in which Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists in England, talk to the people there in the way of anecdotes is thus given by an English paper: Not long ago there was a man complaining about my talking about names written in the Book of Life; he did not believe in it. It took some time to look the subject up, and I was amazed to find so much in Scripture about names being written in the Book of Life. Two years ago a friend of mine that was in London was going back to America. She went to Liverpool with a party of American friends, and they were talking about what hotel they should stop at, and decided to go to the Northwestern. The hotel was full, and as they were starting to find another, they said to my friend: "Are not you going with us?" My friend said: "No I am going to stay here." "Oh, no," they said; "you cannot stay here." But my friend said: "I am going to stay." "How is it?" "I have got a room." "Where did you get it?" "Why, I sent my name on ahead." She had telegraphed a few days before and secured a room. And that is just what the children of God are doing now; they are sending their names on ahead and getting them down in the Book of Life. They are not waiting for the dying minute. My friend, send your name on ahead to-night, and if you really want it there, God will put it there.

A Splendid Woman Smuggler.

The custom house inspectors at New York noticed a lady on one of the English steamers who appeared to be very much overdressed. She was one solid mass of furbelows and frills, and over her elegant black silk costume she wore an India shawl, which completely enveloped her person. She was stopped and escorted into the searcher's room, where the female in attendance "went through her," and was rewarded by finding on her person more than $5,000 worth of jewels, laces and gloves. The gloves were found sewed up in the inside lining of her bustle, and the lace inside a large braid of false hair which she wore. Her undergarments were all made to contain various articles, even her corsets being made to do service in cheating Uncle Sam. The guilty woman cried bitterly. She is a lady well connected, and was allowed to go free upon payment of the sum total due the government.

The new ruler or guikwar of Baroda, selected by the viceroy of India, is Gopal Rao, an adopted son of the predecesors, and brother of Mulher Rao, the prince just deposed. The prime minister and real governor of Baroda, however, will be Sir Madhova Rao, one of the ablest native statesmen of India. He is of an old Tanjore family, a Brahmin of Brahmina, and was formerly prime minister of Travancore, which he made the model native state of India, giving it fine roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, and ports for shipping.

That Hired Girl.

When she came to work for the family on Congress street the lady of the house sat down and told her that agents, book peddlers, hat rack men, picture sellers, ash buyers, ragmen, and all that class of people must be met at the front door and coldly repulsed, and Sarah said she'd repulse 'em if she had to break every broomstick in Detroit.

And she did. She threw the door open wide, bluffed right up to 'em, and when she got through talking the cheekiest agent was only too glad to leave. It got so after awhile that peddlers marked that house, and the door bell never rang except for company.

The other day as the lady of the house was enjoying a nap, and Sarah was wiping off the spoons, the bell rang. She hastened to the door expecting to see a lady, but her eyes encountered a slim man, dressed in black and wearing a white necktie. He was the new minister, and he was going around to get acquainted with the members of his flock, but Sarah wasn't expected to know this.

"Ah—um—is Mr. —ah"—

"Git!" exclaimed Sarah, pointing to the gate.

"Beg pardon, but I'd like to see—see!"—

"Meander!" she shouted, looking around for a weapon, "we don't want any flour-sifters here!"

"You are mistaken," he replied, smiling blandly, "I called to"—

"Don't want anything to keep moths away—fly!" she exclaimed, getting red in the face.

"Is the lady in?" he inquired, trying to look over Sarah's head.

"Yes, the lady's in, and I'm in, and you're out!" she snapped, "and now I don't want to stand here talking to a fly-trap agent any longer! Come, lift your boots!"

"I'm not an agent," he said, trying to smile, "I'm the new"—

"Yes, I know you—you are the new man with a patent flatiron, but we don't want any, and you'd better go before I call the dog!"

"Will you give the lady my card and say that I called?"

"No, I won't. We're bored to death with cards and handbills and circulars. Come, I can't stand here all day!"

"Didn't you know that I was a minister?" he asked, as he backed off.

"No, nor I don't know it now; you look like the man who sold the woman next door a dollar chromo for eighteen shillings!"

"But here is my card."

"I don't care for cards, I tell you? If you leave that gate open I'll heave a flower pot at you!"

"I will call again," he said as he went through the gate.

"It won't do you any good!" she shouted after him; "we don't want no prepared food for infants—no piano music—no stuffed birds! I know the policeman on this beat, and if you come around here again he'll soon find out whether you are a confidence man or a vagrant!"

And she took unusual care to lock the door.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Little Boy's Forethought.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has this interesting story: The Cincinnati day express, going east, left Connersville on time, and was flying on its way at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, when approaching a bridge over a river, a few miles from Connersville the engineer noticed a small boy in the middle of the track motioning wildly with his arms. The heavy rains for several days before had caused the man at the throttle no little anxiety, and in a moment it flashed over his mind the bridge, but a very short distance ahead, was at least damaged by the freshet. With one hand he reached for the whistle, and with the other he reversed the engine. The train employees heard no ordinary stopping signal in the keen, short whistle, and in a moment conductor, bagageman, and all the train employees were helping the regular brakemen wind the chains that were perhaps the only hopes of saving the lives of all on board. The train was stopped within but a few steps of where the bridge once rested on the abutment. The structure had been washed entirely away, and had it not been for the boy the entire train would have gone into the river, as the bridge was just at the end of a curve and so hidden by trees that its disappearence would not have been noticed until too late. As soon as the passengers had gotten over the shock the full realization of their danger had caused, a search was made for the boy. He was found sitting down off to one side of the track, shaking as if he had a chill, so badly was he frightened. Every one on the train flocked around the brave little fellow, who said he was eleven years old, and almost crushed him in their joyful anxiety to even touch his body. He innocently said he did not begin shaking until he sat down, thereby showing that not until he had seen the train stop in safety did his nerves give way. He said his name was Davis and that he lived near by, pointing to a farm house. He was on his way home from a neighbor's when he discovered that the bridge had been washed away since passing an hour previous. He remembered the down passenger train, and knowing it was about time it came along, hurried up the track to give warning. He had only arrived at the spot where he was noticed by the engineer when the train came along. One of the passengers, and elderly Quaker lady, gave him five dollars, which he was reluctant to accept, although the conductor informed her that the officers of the road would reward the boy. The following day Superintendent Williams arrived at the scene and hunting out the hero gave him what money he had about him, some $20, with the promise that whenever he wanted anything at all that he should apply to him.

Crime the Result of Automatism.

A striking analysis of the mental status of the criminal classes, which seems to occupy a middle ground between the theory of morbid impulse of Dr. Hammond and Professor Huxley's ideas as to the automatism of all animals, has recently been made by Dr. Despine and confirmed by Dr. Thomson, resident surgeon of the general prison for Scotland.

Dr. Despine arrives, after a thorough search of court records, prison statistics, habits of individuals, and of all other possible and available sources of information, at a belief in the entire absence of a moral sense in the criminal class. He says that free will, which in the normal man is only controlled by a sense of duty, in the criminal has no such counterbalance, this sense being wanting. His acts are therefore mentally automatic, the result of the strongest instinct, appetite or passion prevailing at the time. Although intellectually cognizant of the moral standard of society, the criminal yields to natural passion or appetite, unrestrained and unreproached by any feeling of impropriety. Hence the remarkable *sang froid* seen in hardened offenders under the most trying circumstances, and the superficial character of any apparent reformation or conversion.

It is strange how soon some wives can tell their husbands "they ain't worth salt," but you let 'em get killed on a railroad and see how quick she'll sue the company for $50,000.

The Press and Its Duty.

From the address of Editor Bright before the Wisconsin Editorial Association we clip the following interesting paragraph: Among the immoralist editors are those who are ever ready to chuckle at the downfall of good people. If a man or woman who has always borne a good reputation, who has belonged perhaps to the Christian part of community, falls; if a Christian statesman is caught in any of the peccadilloes to which statesmen are said to be given; or if a minister of the gospel falls; if any of these are even charged with the omission of duties or the commission of wrongs, the undisguised satisfaction and the malignant jeers, the hateful references, the evident effort to turn the event to some account against the very spirit of goodness and decency, the damnable spirit so wonderfully developed by the press for glorying in the downfall of a good man or woman, or a blow struck at a good principle, must make the devil look up from his pit with more than mortal agony or envy. In the notorious Beecher-Tilton controversy which has occupied the attention of the whole world for the past year, we may see a noteworthy example of this, and from it draw a not unuseful lesson. Without even an intimation respecting guilt or innocence; without making our sympathies or convictions prominent, let us consider the part the press of the United States has played in this last twelve months' drama of moral woe and tortured decency. Never has it had such an opportunity for distinguishing itself as the guardian of morality and decency, and never has a glorious opportunity been more recklessly and ruthlessly thrown away. While, with hypocritical cant, it bewailed the heavy blow struck at the cause of religion and morality, it bent itself with a universality most deplorable to the uncanny task of intensifying all that was bad in the scandal, or could be tortured out of it, and made itself the exponent of the lowest tastes of the roughest elements of our society. Instead of doing the noble work thrown in its way in the interests of what should have been to it a most sacred trust; instead of springing willingly and gladly into the social breach, and making itself a noble champion behind whom suffering morality could take refuge, it was quick to strike its strongest blows against her. The scandal has been a hot house of disease for the public mind for many weary months, but great as has been the Brooklyn curse, it is really as nothing compared with the vulture-press which has torn what was foulest from the loathsome carcass, and screaming, borne it all over the country. A pest house, where patients lie writhing in the agonies of loathsome disease, is a thing horrible enough, but how shall we conceive the baseness of the wretches who would go to secure the seeds of dreaded disease and place them in our households where our dear ones could not escape the infection! The trial of Mr. Beecher, it has been held, involved questions of far deeper importance than the guilt or innocence of the great pastor of Plymouth; the existence and sacredness of virtue, and purity, and character, and justice. This is not true, and thank God the fall of no one man can destroy these great principles. But if they had been involved, and if the press had been laboring for their destruction, it could do little more than it has done. And, shameful as it is to acknowledge, much of the so-called religious press has pulled stroke oar in this infamous effort.

Paris Green and the Potato Bug.

Since it was ascertained that paris green was an effective agent for the destruction of the potato bug experiments to determine the effects of the poison upon vegetation and upon vegetables are of great importance. As is proper the agricultural department at Washington is taken the lead in these investigations, and the report for May and June contains some interesting results of the experiments of Mr. William McMurtrie, the chemist of the department. In the case of paris green Mr. McMurtrie has ascertained that vegetation is not seriously affected under the limit of 500 milligrams for the quantity of soil used, which was equivalent to 145.6 grains per cubic foot, or 906.4 pounds per acre, calculating for a depth of one foot. Above this limit the effect of the poison was in proportion to the quantity of the compounds used. These facts argue, Mr. McMurtrie thinks, against the possibility of the accumulation of sufficient arsenic by regular applications of the paris green in the quantities recommended for the destruction of the Colorado potato beetle. The quantities recommended are—for paris green, about 900 pounds per acre; for arsenite of potassa, about 400 pounds per acre; and for arseniate of potassa, about 150 pounds per acre. These experiments seem to prove that arsenic cannot be absorbed and assimilated by the plant in the economy of growth, and from some specimens supplied by Mr. J. S. Nixon, a reputable chemist of Chambersburg, Pa., and an enthusiastic student of the effect of poisons upon the plant and the vegetable, it seems to be satisfactorily determined that the presence of arsenic need not be feared in the potato. This inquiry ought to be carried still further; for if the scourge which threatens to destroy the esculent upon which all the world has learned to depend can be eradicated without injury either to the growth of the plant or the vegetable itself, the pest may soon become comparatively harmless.—*New York Herald.*

What Advertising Did.

A Brooklyn gentleman became tired of his house, which he had built for himself in the country, and determined to sell it. He instructed an auctioneer, famous for his descriptive powers, to advertise in the papers for private sale, but to conceal the location, telling persons to apply at his office. In a few days the gentleman happened to see the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded it was just what they wanted, and they would secure it at once. So he went to the office of the auctioneer, and told him the place he had advertised was such a one as he desired, and he would purchase it. The auctioneer burst into a laugh, and told him that was the description of his own house where he was living. He read the advertisement over again, pondered over the "grassy slopes," "beautiful vistas," "smooth lawn," "fine garden," "splendid fruit," "good neighborhood," etc., and broke out: "Is it possible? Well, make out my bill for advertising and expenses—for I wouldn't sell the place now for three times what it cost me."

Population of New York State.

It is expected that the aggregate population of the State of New York will reach, in round numbers, at least 5,000,000. Nearly all the cities will show a handsome increase over the census of 1870. It is believed that the return will show a population in New York city of 1,200,000; while Brooklyn will probably reach 500,000 or more. Buffalo will show a population of 150,000. Large gains may be expected in Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Auburn, Oswego, Elmira, Troy, Utica, Cohoes, and in fact nearly all the cities. As to the rural districts, it is doubtful whether they will sustain the figures of 1870.

Items of Interest.

The best result of education is to make a reasonable man.

The uses of adversity are to show you who your friends are not.

The pistol used by Aaron Burr in his duel with Alexander Hamilton is on exhibition at New Haven among other centennial relics.

An exchange says: Propositions of marriage in Nevada are written on postal cards, and the answer comes by return mail: "Come on with your preacher!"

An exchange very truthfully says that "it doesn't pay to be an Indian these days." And it never will pay to be an Indian until it quits paying so well to be an Indian agent.

She was rather embarrassed, was the young lady who, on graduating last week at a Minnesota college, heard herself announced to the audience as a "Bachelor of literature."

There are 1,600 convents and monasteries inhabited by 21,000 monks and nuns in Belgium. The income of the religious orders in that kingdom is one hundred millions of dollars.

A printer's devil says his lot is a hard one; at his boarding-house they charge him with all the pie they can't find, and at the office his employer charges him with all the pi they do find.

By a decree of the Italian government no foreign ship in Italian waters is permitted to use the potatoes it has on board unless the whole supply is washed under the supervision of the authorities.

It takes just one cent to send an ordinary paper by mail from Canada into the United States, but according to our postal laws, as existing at present, it takes four cents to send the same paper back.

A saloonkeeper in Jones county, Ia., has been made to pay $1,200 to Mrs. Nancy Jewett for selling liquor to her husband. The jury put it $1,000 actual damages, and $200 exemplary damages.

Most of the European ladies at Bangkok, Siam, have signed a petition to the king praying for the abrogation of the law which allows a man to pawn his wife in payment of a debt contracted by gambling.

A bashful young clergyman, recently, rising to preach for the first time, made a terrible mix of it, and announced his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

A bad little boy in Aberdeen rubbed cayenne pepper dust all over the back of his jacket. The schoolmaster thrashed him briskly, but dismissed the school immediately to run to the nearest chemist for eyewater.

In removing some bodies from the Bennington (Vt.) cemetery, the other day, that of Mrs. Bartlett, which had been buried some twelve years, was found to be petrified, weighing five hundred pounds.

Grace Greenwood, in explaining that she is not the wife of one of the members of the publishing house of Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, adds: "And I hereby warn all persons not to trust me on his account."

A little girl asked a minister: "Do you think my father will go to heaven?" "Why, yes my child. Why do you ask?" "Well, because if he don't have his own way there he won't stay long, I was thinking."

Jones (who has walked the length of his lawn to expostulate with his milkman on cruelty to animals)—"Do you know what happened to Balaam?" Milkman—"Yes." Jones—"Well, what was it?" Milkman—"The same thing that happened to me just now—a donkey spoke to him. Gollang!"

An old lady, hearing some one reading about a Congressman-at-large, rushed into the kitchen door shouting: "Sarah Jane! Sarah Jane! don't you leave the clothes out all night; mind what I tell you, for there's a Congressman at large."

The death is announced of Sir Sandford Graham, a gentleman who some twenty years ago conceived the idea that the best way to make money on the turf was to lay against West Australian for Derby. The result was that he had to sell his estates.

If there is anything calculated to make even a man of the most rugged constitution nervous, it is to have two or three children standing around eating bread and molasses when his new clothes come home.

How the needs of the poor are ministered to in Ohio is shown by a report of the commissioners of Franklin county recently published in the Columbus *Journal*. One item reads: "Whisky for the poor, $56 60." Another: "Bread for the poor, $16 35."

Who says the grasshoppers don't read the papers? They passed by the wheat field of a Kansas farmer who had refused to subscribe to the bounty fund for their extinction, and left pinned on one of the fence rails a handsome little note expressing their acknowledgments.

Now that the "blue" and the "gray" are shaking hands across the bloody chasm, perhaps the next step in reconciliation will be that of the Grand Army boys taking into their circle the young men who went over to Canada for their health while the draft wheels were turning.

A new machine for pressing coal dust into fuel was put in operation at the Harrisburgh machine shops, and a ton of solid coal was made in six minutes. The machine is simple and universally practicable, and it is prophesied that it will add millions of dollars to the coal wealth of Pennsylvania.

Logic—Young wife (to George, who arrived home in the small hours of the morning)—"We are one, dear, now that we're married, are we not?" George—"Certainly, my darling, why?" Young wife—"Oh, I only wanted to know; because, if we are, I must have been dreadfully inebriated last night."

A few days since a farmer was telling in our hearing that he had planted an acre and a half of potatoes, and he feared they would be devoured by the potato bugs. "Are the plants up yet?" asked a bystander. "No," replied the farmer, "but the darned bugs are sitting on every hill waiting for them."

The new United States postal law regarding money orders is in effect. By its provisions all orders under $15 will be charged ten cents; above $15 and under $30, fifteen cents, and between $30 and $40, twenty cents. Thus by far the greater number of orders, those under $10, will be charged an additional five cents.

Mrs. Sarah K. Putnam, a clairvoyant physician in Greenfield, Mass., attended a woman who had diphtheria, and scratched her finger with a pin while arranging bandages around the patient's throat. The poison of the disease entered the slight wound, and Mrs. Putnam's hand, arm, and at length her whole body became affected, causing death.

During a recent Detroit fire a young lady rushed up and down Montcalm street wildly shouting: "Save 'em—oh! save 'em!" "What is it? Who? Where?" shouted a man, as he seized her arm. "Is any one burning up?" "Not as I know of," she wailed, "but won't some one dash in there and save my croquet set?" No one dashed.

ORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., July 28, 1875.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

Martin county,	Jos. J. Martin.
Bertie,	"	F. W. Bell.
Perquimans	"	J. W. Albertson.
Camden	"	J. L. Chamberlain.
Chowan	"	John R. Page.
Hertford	"	J J Horten.
Pasquotank	"	W J Munden.
Dare	"	George B. Bliven
Currituck	"	Enoch F. Baxter.
Gates,	"	John H. Parker.
Washington	"	W. A. Moore.
Tyrrell	"	Edward Ransom.

THE TWO METHODS OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION COMPARED.

The Constitution provides two methods by which it may be amended, by legislative enactment or by convention. The people of North Carolina have always been against the latter method, and we think wisely. We are opposed to it now. We oppose it first, on the grounds of economy. The legislative method requires no special election, no separate set of delegates, no special suite of officers. It requires neither mileage or per diem, and in no instance yet known has it occupied more time than was taken up last winter in discussing the call of a Convention.

Secondly, we favor the legislative method because of its greater safety. The people have two opportunities to vote upon the proposed changes—canvassing and deciding the matter in the selection of their Members of the Legislature. Had this been allowed in 1861 the State would not have seceded, A Convention was called and the State was *amended* into the Confederacy, forty thousand of her bravest sons were sent to the grave and one half of her cash value voted out of existence! The legislative method is deliberate, calm and open. The plotters of iniquity have less opportunity for mischief.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

The calling of a Convention, without submitting the question to the people, was a desperate and reckless venture on the part of a few Bourbon politicians.

Think of it. Less than *two hundred* men in North Carolina, who have assembled in the capitol at Raleigh calling this Convention, when there are *two hundred thousand* voters in the State who are not allowed to say yes or no with regard to it.

Why did they not submit the question, CONVENTION or NO CONVENTION' to the people, and let them say whether they wanted one or not?

Let every man ask himself this question, and see if he can help from coming to the conclusion that there is something *back*, some secret work to be done that the leaders and managers are afraid to let the people understand in advance.

Remember they have never told us what they are going to do. Our only safety is to vote for and elect Anti-convention delegates.

DO NOT RUN THE RISK.

The men advocating changes in the Constitution try to allay the uneasiness of the people by telling them that even should the restrictions be disregarded the people would be safe for the convention act provides for submitting the amended Constitution to a popular vote. But suppose the Covention should refuse to submit its work to a vote, after having ignored the restrictions? What would the people then do? If the restrictions are illegal, and may be disregarded, so may the requirements as to the vote. It will be remembered that the Convention of 1861 passed the ordinance of secession, and did not submit it to a vote of the people. Are the Democratic leaders any better in 1875 than they were in 1861? It is not safe to run any risk. Vote solid for the Anti-convention candidates.

THE CONVENTION OF 1868.

It is constantly charged by the opposition that the Convention of 1868 was composed mainly of "negroes and carpet baggers," and that our present Constitution framed by that Convention, is not entitled to the respect of the people. Let us see how this is. We published last week a list of the delegates to that body They footed as follows: native delegates, 87, adopted 18, colored 15 making 120. Of the whole number, 120 only 33 were colored and adopted citizens.

The Democratic leaders *know* that the people are *not* in favor of the Convention mode of changing the Constitution In 1871 they voted it down by over nine thousand majority. Knowing this they did not dare to again submit the question but *forced it on the people.* Let them now settle the matter by voting for delegates who will vote for an immediate adjournment.

State conventions are not only generally fraught with danger to the rights and liberties of the people, but the inevitable result of frequently altering and amending the State constitution is to diminish confidence in and impair the credit of the State Government.

Every man who is opposed to the old *ca sa* law, imprisonment for debt, should vote for delegates who are in favor of immediate adjournment.

The Convention candidates, those we mean favoring changes in the Constitution, call attention to the fact that the Act restricts the convention and imposes an oath upon its members to obey those restrictions. All true, but we see that leading presses of the Democratic party scout the idea of the validity of the restrictions and urge that the oath be not taken. Suppose the Democrats should obtain a majority of the delegates and they should refuse to put on the legislative muzzle? Let no one be led astray by Democratic promises.

The Constitution shriekers while they make pledges as to what changes they will *not* make, they do not tell us what they *will*. We hold that upon so serious an occasion, involving the alteration of the organic law of the State, the people ought to be informed as to the proposed changes. Silence in this matter is ominous of evil. It bodes danger. It partakes of the nature of secrecy, and this is reprehensible when the rights of the people are concerned.

The Democrats tell us that if the amendments adopted by the Convention are not satisfactory the people can reject them at the ballot box. But suppose the Convention refuses to submit the amendments to a vote. The example of the secession Convention of 1861 may be followed. Who can tell?

The Democrats complain that the election in 1868 was under bayonet rule. They had a ticket in the field. If the whole thing was wrong—if the election was the work of a military tyrant, why did they avail themselves of it? Had they elected *their* candidate for Governor it would have been all right of course.

Judge MERRIMON is on the stump canvassing for the Convention, It will be remembered that he declared the Homestead law to be unconstitutional. He tried his level best to have it set aside. Let every man in favor of having it abolished vote for the Democratic candidates.

A Washington despatch says that the recent attacks on Secretary DELANO through the press have been instigated by parties whose claims have been rejected by that gentleman, and who desired to drive him from the Cabinet, and to secure a successor who would be more favorable to their interests.

The substantial unanimity of the Republican platform this year contrasts significantly enough with the Democratic coat of many colors made up from the avowals of that party in the several States. Their platforms, as the French say of incongruous pieces of furniture, swear at each other.

The Democrats have raised a hue and cry about the "sacred right of *habeas corpus*," and yet they refused in the late General Assembly to pledge themselves that the privileges of that writ should not be suspended. See House Journal, 1874-75, page 742.

The Democratic leaders are in favor of a qualified suffrage and a landed qualification in order to hold a seat in the Senate. If the people are opposed to this, let them vote against every Democratic candidate.

The Republican party is the only hope of North Carolina. Shall a little apathy break it? Friends be active. See that every Anti-Convention voter is registered and on election day votes.

To let the Democrats capture the convention will be to surrender a certainty for a great uncertainty. The Republicans are not in favor of changing the Constitution; the Democrats are.

The people feel apprehensive of the convention from the fact that, save a very few exceptions, it is unrestricted and its objects unknown.

The best way to rebuke the Constitution disturbers is to send men to the convention who will let the Constitution alone.

CORRESPONDENCE

Condolement.

To GEORGE W. BAKER,

Dear Brother—We the undersigned were appointed a committee at a regular Communication of Eureka Lodge 317 of A. F. & A. Masons at their Hall on the 19th day of July, 1875 to communicate to you their unanimous sorrow with you and your family in your sad misfortune, in the following resolutions viz:

WHEREAS brother George W. Baker a member of this Lodge, has met with a severe misfortune in the loss of his amiable and devoted wife, in that awful catastrophe that happened near the city of Norfolk, on the 3rd of July, by the collision of the steamer Isaac Bell and the Tug Lumberman: Therefore we the members of this Lodge do deeply sympathize with brother Baker in his sad bereavement of his dear companion and earthly comforter and with his motherless children in their irreparable loss of a mother's love, counsel and care for their present, future and eternal welfare; we therefore unanimously offer our condolence to our sorrowing brother and his little ones for the loss of her whose directing mind and helping hand made him feel that his home was an earthly paradise, when mentally and physically oppressed with the cares of life, he sought an asylum there to be greeted with the welcome smile of a loving wife and the mirth of happy children.

And we humbly pray that, He, who holds the destiny of individuals, as well as nations and worlds in his hand, may so comfort and bless the griefstricken parent and his little ones through the journey of life, that when the Grand Master of the Universe shall call them from time to eternity, they may be prepared to meet her, whose loss they now so deeply deplore, in the mansion of eternal bliss, where parting is no more.

JOHN BEMBURY,
G. B. THOMPSON,
V. CHILDREY. } Committee.

Elizabeth City, July 19th 1875,

From all accounts the aeronaut, Donalson, and his companion of the Chicago press, who made a balloon ascension from that city on Thursday last, have been drowned in Lake Michigan.

Republican Nominating Convention of Dare County.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M. July 24th by Willis Tillett Esq. chairman of the Republican Executive committee of the county. On motion, A. W. Simpson Jr. of Hatteras was chosen chairman of the convention, and Dr. George Onslow of Hatteras requested to act as Secretary. Mr. Simpson upon taking the chair, stated the object of the convention in a brief pointed address. On motion a committee of five was appointed by the chair to suggest names as candidates for nomination. The committee consisted of Edwin Drinkwater, Geo. R. Midgett, F. B. Mott, Mc W. Etheridge and Geo. W. Crief.

On motion a committee of two was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions, Willis Tillett and M. L. Midgett were appointed. During the absence of the committee the convention was entertained by W. D. Chaddick Esq, showing the unconstitutionality of the call for a convention, and the disadvantages it would bring upon the poor men of North Carolina. The committee of five reported through their chairman E. Drinkwater, and placed the following named gentlemen in nomination. For Delegate George B. Bliven, Esq. For Justices of the Peace for Nags Head Township, Willis Tillett and George W. Crief. Township clerk, Mc. W. Etheridge, constable, Thomas P. Reede. School Committee Ed. Drinkwater, Peter G. Gallop and George Baum, On motion the report of the committee of five was unanimously adopted.

The committee of two reported the following resolutions. viz:

We the Republicons of Dare county in convention assembled, do resolve—

1st. That we denounce the action of the late General Assembly of North Carolina in the call for a constitutional convention.

2nd. That the call is not only unconstitutional but unjust and unfair and against the interest of the working men of the State.

3rd That we fully endorse the plan of the Republican executive committees of North Carolina, and pledge ourselves to support them.

4th That we approve the administrations of Governor Brogden.

5th That we acknowledge the North Carolinian to be the organ of our party in the first Congressional district.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Bliven of his nomination. Mr. Bliven soon appeared and was introduced by the chair, whereupon he accepted the nomination, and in a brief speech pledged himself to put his shoulders to the wheel and if elected to vote for immediate adjournment. Calls were made for Willis Tillett, and George R. Midgett, who entertained the meeting with brief but pointed speeches.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered, A. W. Simpson Jr. chairman, and Dr. Onslow, Secretary for their services. It was moved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolinian," and "Raliegh Era" for publication. The following named gentlemen were appointed as the executive committee for the ensuing year, J. W. Etheridge, chairman, Alpheus Holms, Avory Tillitt, L. B. Miygett, and A. W. Simpson.

On motion convention adjourned.

A. W. SIMPSON,
GEORGE ONSLOW, Chm'n.
Sec't.

A Correction.

Edenton, N. C.
July 26th 1875.

Editor North Carolinian;

Please allow me to correct a statement made in the *Albemarle Times* of the 23rd inst. The facts are these: Dr. Winborne and myself were talking about the different parties; ho the Conservative, and I the Republican. He said if the Conservatives get a majority in the convention they ought to amend the constitution so as not to allow any person to vote for a member of the House of Commons unless he was worth five hundred dollars nor for Senator unless he was worth one thousand dollars, I replied "Ah, Dr. if we get a majority we will give you h—l." No race or color was spoken or refered to. He said Conservatives and meant the party, and it was the party I refered to. Here at home, where I am known the statement can do no harm, but it may do injury abroad.

Respect fully,
JOHN R. PAGE.

First Bale of the New Crop.

On Tuesday evening July 13th, the first bale of new cotton crop reached this city on the steamer Trenton. It is from the plantation of Messrs Beraud & Gilbert, in the parish of St. Landry. As all eyes were turned towards the Rio Grande, expecting the first bale of the season to come from that quarter, the arrival of this fleecy messenger from St. Landry proved quite a sensation on the change to-day.

The cotton is of good staple and color, well ginned, weighs 428 pounds and classes middling fair. It was not wholly although chiefly, the product of Mr. J. Beraud's plantation, Other places contiguous contributed liberally from crops raised from seeds furnished by Mr. Beraud, and known as the "Herlong." A sample of this first product of 1875 was exhibited on the Change, and of course attracted much attention. It was purchased by Messrs. Walker and Melleur brokers at 25 cents per pound, for Col. W. M. Owen, who immediately sent it by express to Messrs. Bliss, Bennett & Co., New York.—*New Orleans Times.*

Election Law Unconstitutional.

Section 2 of the election law says: "That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges, the fact of his residence for 30 days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

The above the Supreme Court has decided, in its decision, July 6th, 1875, to be unconstitutional.

If any person should be disfranchised by poll-holders, on account of the above unconstitutional law, the poll holder should be at once arrested and properly punished.

Wailing.

A wail of distress comes up from the Democratic newspapers all over the State, the burden of their cry being that there is too much apathy in the ranks of the Democracy. Do these papers consider why there is so much "apathy?" It is because a fraud has been committed upon the voters in the call of a convention; and distrusting the leaders who have brought this evil upon them, they will not vote at all, or will cast their ballots against the convention candidates.—*North State.*

The Democratic press figure the cost of a Convention at thirty thousand dollars. This is one of the remarkable instances where figures do lie. That sum would not pay for the public printing of statutes necessary to conform to the amendments made.

Are You Ready to be Disfranchised.

We call the attention of the people to the fact, that prior to 1857 a man was required to own fifty acres of lands before he could vote for a State Senator, and in order to make him eligible to a seat in the Senate he was required to own three hundred acres. The aristocrats fought hard to retain these infamous provisions in the constitution but were finally forced to surrender.

Now these same aristocrats are urging a return to the old system of qualification. Let no one be deceived. If the Democrats should have control in the convention a landed qualification will be required for a man to vote and hold a seat in the Legislature and at least *forty thousand white men and two-thirds of the colored men will be disfranchised.* And this will be done solely for the purpose of giving the aristocrats permanent control in the State.

"It is a poor rule that won't work both ways," is a good old maxim but not always sound. One rule at least has been found that works only one way, and it is not a bad one either. Out in Indianna, some time ago, two persons concluded to enter into the relation of husband and wife, but it was mutually agreed between them that the marriage should hold good only so long as it was agreeable. After a time one of them concluded that it was no longer agreeable, and that it was time to seperate. The case came before the civil court, and the judge has decided that while the marriage holds good the divorce clause "is void in law and vicious in morals."

Remember, if Democrats should control the Convention they may strike out that clause in our present Constitution which prevents the Legislature from taxing the poll more than two dollars. If they have a chance they may reduce the tax on property and raise it on the poll. That they will not hesitate to do this, is proven by the fact, that the late Legislature taxed all of the poor man's property over twenty-five dollars, and allowed the rich man to enjoy an annual income of fifteen hundred dollars free from taxation.

Judge Fowle, a talented lawyer and prominent conservative, wrote a letter, last October, in which he said, that "in his opinion the call of a convention would be unwise, inexpedient, and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State."

In another part of the same letter he says: The call of a convention "would be establishing a precedent of tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, AND CONVENTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA WOULD BECOME AS FREQUENT AS REVOLUTIONS IN MEXICO."

Does any man in North Carolina want the old county court system re-established? By an estimate made, the present system is cheaper by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Under the present township system letters of administration can be obtained immediately after a man's death. Under the old system it could be done at a regular session of the county court. Under the present system, the people can elect their own Justices and Commissioners, thereby holding to accountability those who tax them. Under the old order of things Magistrates were elected for life, and they might act in the most tyrannical manner without fear of removal.—*Era*

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment, declaring that the convention shall not amend the constitution so as "to require the payment of taxes as a *qualification to vote.*" Every Democrat voted against the motion—showing that it is their purpose to make the right to vote to depend on the production of the tax receipt. So that if the tax-payer should loose his tax receipt, or a Democratic sheriff should, by contrivance, hinder or delay a person from paying his tax until after the election he is deprived of his vote—*Winston Republican.*

Laboring men of North Carolina! Can you point to any single act of the Democratic party looking to your interest? Have they not always legislated in the interest of the aristocracy and against the working man? Notwithstanding this, they have the impudence to appeal to you for your votes. Go to the polls fellow citizens, and vote for Republicans and anti-convention men. In this way only can your rights be preserved—*Constitution.*

In the convention of 1868, the Democratic members voted against the adoption of those articles of the existing constitution, which the restrictions of the convention bill now pretend to preserve. Among them was the Homestead Exemption. Does any one believe that these men are now in favor of preserving the homestead? The "restriction" is a trick.—*North State*

Keep it before the people, that the late Legislature passed the infamous revenue bill by which poor men are taxed on all their property over the value of *twenty-five dollars*, including wearing apparel, working tools, furniture and provision.

Keep it before the people, that the late Legislature allows the rich man an exemption of *fifteen hundred dollars* from taxation.

Any person who shall attempt, at the ballot box, to hinder, delay or prevent another from voting, who is entitled thereto, is liable to indictment in the United States Court, and to a fine of $500, and to twelve months imprisonment.

Are you a Farmer, Mechanic or Laboring man? If yea, remember that the Legislature expemted only TWENTY-FIVE dollars of YOUR property from taxation, and taxed your tools and implements; while it exempted FIFTEEN HUNDRED dollars for the rich man.

This is the last chance the poor men of North Carolina will have to enter their protest against the revolutionary Convention schemes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the **1st Monday of September next,** the term ending the 2nd Thursday in June 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the eclectic system, combining, however, three curricula of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
Raleigh, N. C.
6-1t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CANVASSERS wanter for two superb works of French art, "Little Runaway and her Pets" and the pretty pair, "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and TAKE ON SIGHT. We guarantee ready sale, good profits, and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. E. FORD & CO.,
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Crampton's Imperial Soap
IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry soap. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen and Bath room, and for general household purposes; also for Printers, Painters, Engineers and Machinists as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, and etc., from the hands.

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place. and 33 and 35 Jefferson street New York 6 2m

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD
THE INVENTOR OF THE
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact *that all circular knitting machines* having the *Automatic Arangement* for *reversing* or any kind of adjustment for different grades of *yarn* or *work*, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D 1867, 1868, and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued *to* or *for me*, and which were nearly all issued before a machine had been made by any one but myself; and since that time I have made and purchased a great many improvements on the Machine and its work, which have been fully protected, so that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent *your being hoodwinked* by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machines or models, and who proyose to swindle me, and their customers also, rather than pay the small amount that I demand as royalty, for my rights and protection. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will either compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepaired a peculiar trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by parties having the right from me to sell or make. We will protect you fully in the use of all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that can compare with the one that we are now bringing out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience that invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so there will be no mistake. Address

6-3m. DANA BICKFORD,
(HVC 689 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE!

I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 23rd day of August next, the Thos. Pender Fishery, in Croatan Sound, bounded as follows: beginning on Croatan Sound, with the Billy Midgett line, runing a South West Course from the shore to Joseph Guard's line, thence a South Eastwardly course to the Thos. Jones line, thence to the Sound, and the various courses of the Sound to the first station containing forty (40) acres more or less. To be sold for Taxes due thereon, together with all cost for the year 1874.

JOHN Q. HOMER,
Manteo, N. C. Dept'y Sheff.
July 22nd 1875. 4s.

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We would the attention of Teachers, and others interested in music, to the following works, as being the best of their class:

Musical Chimes.

A new class book for Female voices. Price $9 per dozen. Sample copies, mailed, post paid, on receipt of $1.

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY

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They are cheaper than ever sold in this Place, therefore do not lose your chance to lay in a SUPPLY *and go to*

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In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

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Also a large Stock of the

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We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
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Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

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Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
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AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
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AND
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PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
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FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
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CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
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Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
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400 pieces Standard Prints,

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all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

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This celebrated watering place opens JULY 18T., 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

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Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address.

J. C. PERRY,
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☞ The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.
June 2nd, 1875.

State upon relation of James P. Wheelbee
VS
C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Sureties } SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotank County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Wheelbee, Solicitor
Against
C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the case will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
4-6t Clerk.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and properties for sale, I would say that now the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any section in easy and cheap transportation to market, in pleasantness of climate, in fertility of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—not of a large size—now plying between this town and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built connecting this place in direct communication with the Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming, and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one hundred cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—offered for sale. It is six miles from the county town, one mile from navigable water, has good buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and convenient to public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above, containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $2,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings, and necessary out-buildings upon it, is well cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within a few miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings, and on account of its locality and productiveness very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood. Two school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres, nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is on a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road very near a church and school house. Also a farm too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and new, and mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in the modern style, barn, stables, fourteenant houses, all covered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, this having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 150 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $25 per acre for each tract—payments on each to suit. Also many other valuable farms and lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill

D. S. KRAMER,
PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING,
SIDING,
DOORS,
WINDOW
FRAMES,
CEILING,
BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S
HOTEL,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-1y

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County, } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.
vs
Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assets for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are not residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 28th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in the office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, to arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Renew.

The Seventh Volume of this paper began three weeks ago. All in arrears will be prompt in paying up, and all whose subscriptions have expired will please renew.

Court in Camden this week.

The Methodists have a protracted meeting in progress at Newbegun creek this county.

JOHN H. PARKER has been nominated as the Anti Convention candidate in Gates county.

Gold at New York 111; cotton, 18 cts. corn 85 @ 87. Corn at Norfolk 86 cents.

The prospect of the corn crop in Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank counties is better than it has been for ten years.

CARLYLE's recommendation was a good one. It was: "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world."

Our advice to every man opposed to altering the Constitution is to vote for the Anti-Convention delegates. It is the only safe thing to do in this crisis.

We call attention to the advertisement of the University of North Carolina in this issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Republicans of Dare county, have nominated GEORGE B. BLIVEN Esq. for delegate to Convention. Let him have a full vote. He is a good man and can be relied on.

The clandestine attempt to get the place of WM. A. PRICE, Post Master of Elizabeth City, is another evidence of the desperation of the "ring." "Give us office or we perish" is their cry.

It takes many years to make a young politician know how to be useful, and it takes as many more to make an old one understand when he has outlived his usefulness.

It is reported that the self-appointed chairman confesses that he was obliged to "bid high" to bring down the "persimmons." What was the magic word *whispered* in the ear of the aspiring delegate?

We indulge in no abuse against candidates. This is not our mode of conducting a canvass. We confine ourself to issues, principles, aims, purposes. Personal vituperation of men, because they are before the people, is all wrong. Respectable journalism will not degrade itself in this way.

No man can call in question our political record. We have always been a Republican, were present at and assisted in the organization of the party over twenty years ago, and have always supported its nominees. Our politics, like our religious faith, is a matter of earnest conviction.

To write witty and sparkling things every week, whether in the mood or not, and when there is no material out of which to coin them, is one of the greatest labors that can be undertaken. And yet all this is expected of the editor, even though the thermometer stands up in the nineties in the shade.

The grand excursion's to Nag's Head last week to witness the "great boat race" were successful as to numbers, both the "Mystic" and the "Chowan" crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The "race," however did not come off, so a grand Ball was substituted, which a correspondent informs us, "was participated in by a large number of beautiful women and handsome men."

From present indications, the early interest manifested, the Fair this year will be a much better one than those already held. The farmers and stock growers of Currituck and Camden as well as of Pasquotank and Perquimans, are already making preparations. As the object is to incite to improvement in all that relates to the industrial interests of this entire section the more generally the people encourage and patronize the Fair the more certain will be its success and the greater will be the good accomplished.

Let every man who reads this issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN remember that the election close at hand is an important one. Let each voter in the entire district weigh well the issues and deposit his ballot for the man whom he is best satisfied will most certainly guard and protect his iuterests. The present Constitution guarantees to the poor all the rights they now enjoy. It is a child of the Republican party In the hands of Republican delegates it will be safe. Then vote for the Republican nominees.

Since our last issue we have had still more favorable reports from nearly every county in the District. The friends of peace and order and good government are awakening and making a vigorous canvass. The prospect of defeating the peace disturbing Bourbons and controling the convention by electing a majority of Republican delegates is now very good. It will save the State many thousands of dollars, and relieve the people of a terrible anxiety that has burthened them ever since the bill passed the Legislature. To our friends in Central and Western Carolina we send words of good cheer.

We learn that a Republican convention was held at Sligo, Currituck county, on the 20th inst. at which ENOCH F. BAXTER was nominated as the Republican candidate to represent Currituck county in the Convention.

We would again urge upon Republicans the importance of attending to the registration of voters. No time is to be lost. Those who did not vote last year, or who have changed their residences, will have to be registered now, or they will lose their votes. Let the township committees go to work.

A number of our townsmen will remember Hon. HENRY SHERWOOD who spent several weeks here near two years ago. He was a genial and intilligent gentleman and manifested much interest in this section of the South. We are pained to learn of his death, which occured at his home in Corning N. Y. on the 22nd inst. For a number of years, he was a director of the Erie Railroad.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is the organ of the Republicen party of this District. It is a live, progressive, wide-awake newspaper, devoted to the developement of our boundless resources and to the interests of the Republican party. Every Republican in the District should feel it to be his duty to subscribe for it himself and to make active efforts to increase its circulation. The subscription price is $2 a year in advance.

We admire a man of honor. He is above a mean thing. He stoops to no mean fraud. He invades no secrets confided to his keeping. He uses no ignoble weapon in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back.

We desire peace and harmony. We have ever labored for unification among the true workers in the party. But the great difficulty is the bummers and demagogues—those who make it their business to seek their own advancement. With them it isn't principles but *spoils*, and when they assume the leadership and dictate the policy of the party honest men protest and refuse to follow.

A medical writer says that a young man who whistles three or four hours at a stretch, lacks brains. There is a vacuum in his skull which becomes filled with air, and this air must escape from the mouth in a long and wearisome whistle. Now we know what ails the youth that used to whistle on the eight hour plan near our office. If fish is good brain food, he should eat a whale or two.

Somewhere in the course of our reading we remember to have seen the statement that "courtesies are the small change of life." Observation in the varied walks of society will go far towards verifying the remark. People get in the habit of expecting these courtesies, and when they do an obliging thing they hold out their hand for their "change." The great majority of man and womankind keep account books, into which they would not like to have others to look—kept all the same, though only written upon the pages of an uncommonly sharp memory. What they prettily call love is too often only a loan. Not indeed, to be paid in kind but in degree, with handsome interest. They are affectionate and obliging and friendly; they help somebody in a moment of dire emergency; and then they hold out their hand for their "change." If they lend ten dollars they expect ten dollars of gratitude. They are a littte uneasy, lest it should not be generally known how good they have been, and lest it should be hidden under a bushel, they take all the bystanders into their confidence. How foolish, and yet how like human nature!

Local Briefs:

The Empire Company have their Shingle Machines in operation here. They have fitted up and use a part of the Planing Mill.—NORMAN CASE has brought us a stalk of Broom Corn measuring 9½ feet in height. He is ahead.—J. F. SAUNDER's new shop on Poindexter Street is well adapted for his business. He is industrious and enterprising.—The Steamer "United" arrived on Sunday evening.—D. C. LIPPINCOTT left on Monday for a trip North. He will be absent several weeks.—Watermelons plenty, and only 5 cents a piece.—The local political canvas is getting hot.

Local Port-Folio.

The naked truth—a bear story. Express men—retired printers. Pillars that should be shaken down—caterpillars. Very much like a whale—as the boy said when being trounced by his fond papa.

Business Locals.

Try a few lbs of *"New Process"* Flour. Fowler has it.

Go to Fowlers for Shoes, his stock is large and prices reasonable.

Parties wanting Township tickets should order at once. None will be printed except ordered, and the orders accompanied with the *cash*.

FOR SALE, at a bargain 2000 acres of land in Pasquotank county North Carolina, on the head warters of Pasquotank and Perquimans Rivers, adjoining the William Hinton tract. Growth Pine, Cypress, black Gum and Poplar. Terms easy, boundaries definite and title guaranteed. Price $1,50 per acre, heavy discount for all cash. Address,

Josiah T. White,
Dublin Ind,
or Elihu A. White, Belvidere, N. C.

We have on hand a lot of Dry Lumber which we will sell very low. tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having the entire management of and one-half interest in the Jobbing Department of the NORTH CAROLINIAN I would return my thanks to the public for their favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. The larger my patronage the more I earn to buy bread and meat for my family. In my business I know no politics. Work of all kinds done for Democrats as well as Republicans, and on the same liberal terms *for Cash*. Under an agreement Dr. JOHN has, for the past two years, placed the control of the Job Office in my hands.

T. T. RUTTER.

Elizabeth City, July 21st, 1875.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print and furnish TICKETS, at the following prices:

Townships Tickets $2 00 per thousand; for less than a thousand $1.50.

Convention Tickets $1.00 per thousand.

No tickets will be sent from this office unless the CASH accompanies the order.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—BROTHERS—On the 13th inst. in Gates county N. C. by Rev. C. Jordan, Mr. James Davis of Perquimans county to Miss. Mary Ellen Brothers, daughter of Richard Brothers Esq.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

T L Field, R T Lansdale F Goldsborough, Baltimore Md.; Dr. R H L Blunt, E Skinner, S B Furman; Wm Warren, A M Moore, Maj. H A Gilliam, G Z French, H C Morrisett, E C DeFord, W McLanchlin, A W Simpson, W L Wilson, J J Ferrebee, J J Wilson, Judge M L Eure, T J Skinner, S E Overbee, J L Ball, A Oherry, W Burfort W H Bray, Miss Creecy, North Carolina; John Rodine, N. Y.; D D Stansell, Ohio.; N G Grandy, Sam Hodges, Norfolk Va.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kidney Complaint.

—:o:—

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood and uric acid, and other poisonous substancos, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the acumulations are taken up by the absorbants and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the blood must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaint than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers. who have been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty; as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 20th, 1870.

MR. STEVENS; Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint. weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by my friends to use your Vegetine, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this Complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vegetine. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintance have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 30th, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.; Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years, have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great dsfficulty in passing urin, which wae often and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfultp tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the Vegesine, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar for a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully,
J. M. GILE,
351 Third Street, South Boston.

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS; Dear Sir—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of Vegetine, and to beuefit others, I will state:

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease principally settled in my body, limbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain my urine. Seeing your advertisement in the "Commercial" I bought a bottle of Vegetine, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used Vegetine, and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetine, and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again, I shall try Vegetine as the only reliable remedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be,

Very respectfully,
AUSTIN PARRNTT.

Dec. 1st, 1872. No. 35 Gano St., Cincinatti, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

J. H. ZIEGLER



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality with two hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *Firt-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pr of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

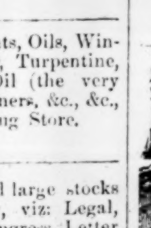
No. 70 Road Street.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



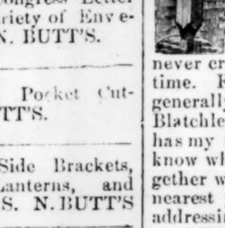
HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.



WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Ag'ts w'nt'd. Address Beverly Co. 234 Wabash-av, Chicago

8v6—1yr.



BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefblly analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

Office 72 William Street,

(H C & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raliegh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via, Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

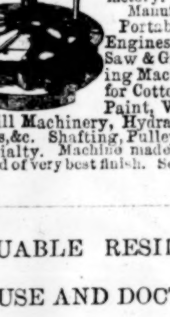
NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.



THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAFY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

6-m

TO the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country I desire to say that I now have a full Stock of Season-able GOODS For Cash, and propose to sell them, that will enable me to sell them at such prices that Cash and On rice Only. as the turn over justly with all and done—shall endeavor to deal with all and make every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live" profit. The quality the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and an examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay money go please call and

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawns, Colored and White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs for Ladies and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Colored Jewelry variety, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Misses & Gents, Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver Thimbles, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask Table Linnen Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown with pleasure & prices stated past patronage. Thanks for

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Laths, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the businees will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. J. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.

47-3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN conformity to an Act of the General Assembly an Election will be held in the county of Pasquotank, N. C., on the

1st Thursday in August 1875

at the several voting precincts in said county for the election of Township officers and for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

A poll will also be opened for voting on the question of levying an additional tax sufficient to keep the public schools of the county open four months in the year.

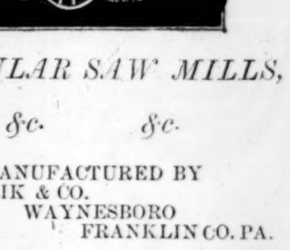
JOHN T. PRICE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, E. City, July 10th, 1875.

Steam Engines

AND

BOILERS,



CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY

Messrs FRIK & CO.

WAYNESBORO

FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becoming more and more aparent every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in the counties east of the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with frieght added from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, also pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engins set up and satisfactory started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Sanders Elizabeth, City We do not propose to compete with the numerous *low* price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, complete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinery used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Discriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER.
June 16th 1875. tf.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

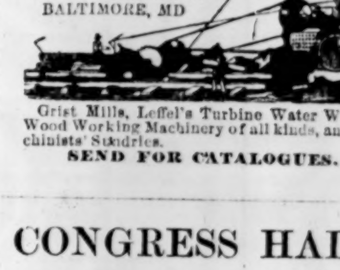
SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty-five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, Pasquotank County, } Superior Court. Summer Term.

T. D. Pendleton,
VS.
Wm. H. Adams & Jos C Chandler a firm doing business under the name and style of Adams & Chandler.

IT APPEARING that the Defendants above named are non-residents of the State and summon and attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause returnable at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in July 1875, commanding Defendants to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in a civil action for the recovery of Five Hundred and Eighteen dollars and Forty-seven cents, due by note payable to W. A. Greenleaf and assigned to Plaintiff; It is hereby ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published in Pasquotank County for the space of four weeks, notifying the Defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, or judgement pro-confesso will be taken against them.

Witness my hand at office in E. City, this the 1st day of July, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER;
Superior Court Clerk
3-4w. of Pasquotank County.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York.

47-6m.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Adress, for full particulars, [illegible] MP O 179 William St, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sal

11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO.

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wheresoe'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON'S HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St

NORFLK VA..

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,

182 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be exceiled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

SCHOOL TAX.

Commissioner's Office,
Pasquotank Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.
June 7th, 1875.

AT the request of a large number of citizens and in pursuance of the requirements of the School law the Commissioners of Pasquotank County have ordered that the question of leving an additional tax sufficient to keep the schools of the county open four months of the year be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the regular election to be held on the 6th day of August 1875. Those in favor of said tax will vote ballots "For School Tax," those opposed to it "Against School Tax."

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk. P. JOHN, Chm'n.

51 6t.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

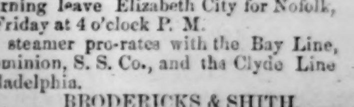
IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P O. BOX 535. NORFOLK, Va.

NOTICE.



New Steamboat line between Norfolk and Elizabeth City.

Str Mary E. Roberts will leave Norfolk for Elizabeth City every Tuesday at 6 a. m.

Returning leave Elizabeth City for Nofolk, every Friday at 4 o'clock P. M.

This steamer pro-rates with the Bay Line, Old Dominion, S. S. Co., and the Clyde Line for Philadelphia.

BRODERICKS & SMITH,

July 14-tf.

ARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seasonable Hints.

Everything should be fully prepared for cutting grain, before harvest is begun. Wheat and rye that is left until dead ripe, may be thrashed as it is cut. It is best to cut before this period is reached. When the grain is firm but Fill soft, so that it can be pinched in two with the thumb-nail, it is in good order for cutting, and will not shell out. Oats do not ripen evenly, and may be cut when the largest portion of the crop is ripe. Cut as much as possible when the dew is on, to prevent shelling. Cut barley as nearly ripe as may be. The conditions being right, it is safest to cut, bind, and shock grain the same day. If a sudden shower comes up, it is soon secured. As binding and shocking must be done, no time is lost in doing it at once.

Corn and roots must not be neglected. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. Nothing helps so much as this to overcome the effects of dry weather. Cultivate no root crops or beans while the soil and plants are wet.

Give the Colorado potato beetle no rest. Attend to this matter before breakfast every morning, and if paris green must be used, sprinkle it while the dew is on the leaves.

As soon as a green thing appears on a summer fallow, it needs attention. Go over it with the harrow or the cultivator. The surface should never be allowed to crust or bake over after a rain, for then the benefits of the air and moisture are lost. Growing weeds on a fallow to plow under, in the hope of gaining the green manure, may defeat one great object of the fallow. Some weeds ripen their seed before their blossoming is suspected, and a fresh crop of weeds is thus sown without knowing it. Where a crop of clover has been plowed in, do not disturb it by replowing. Work the soil with the cultivator or a Share's harrow, or horse-hoe, and mix any fine manure with the surface soil. An oat or barley stubble intended for wheat, should be plowed as soon as the crop is off, three or four inches deep, and this surface repeatedly rolled, harrowed, or cultivated, will prevent the under soil from becoming hard, and will act as a mulch. Then plow immediately before drilling the seed, and it will be easier and better than leaving the stubble to bake and harden.

Buckwheat may be sown now, and if the soil is good, a seeding of grass and clover will often make a good catch. Rough pieces of ground may thus be reseeded economically. One bushel of seed to the acre is ample. The gray buckwheat is the best for flour. The variety known as Indian wheat is only suitable for stock feed, and scarcely fit for that, where better varieties may be grown.

Corn may still be planted for fodder. Ruta bagas and yellow Aberdeen turnips should be sown immediately. White turnips may be left until later. Millet or Hungarian grass may be sown now for a crop of hay. Sorghum thickly sown in drills two feet apart makes valuable fodder to use green, but it is hard to cure. Two hundred pounds of guano or blood manure per acre will enable late fodder crops to push rapidly.—*Agriculturist.*

Medical Hints.

KNOCK KNEES.—A correspondent's advice and testimony are as follows: I commenced the practice of placing a small book between my knees, and tying a handkerchief tight around my ankles. This I did two or three times a day, increasing the substance at every fresh trial, until I could hold a brick with ease breadthway. When I first commenced this practice I was as badly knock-kneed as possible; but now I am as straight as anyone. I likewise made it the practice of lying on my back in bed, with my legs crossed and my knees fixed tightly together. This, I believe, did me a great deal of good.

NETTLE RASH.—This complaint generally arises from the use of certain articles of food, such as shell-fish, fruit, etc. In some persons, these produce, after a few hours, feelings of tingling of the skin; and then itching, and then burning. Soon after the itching has commenced, wheals appear on the skin; these are of a white color, and the skin around them is very red; the face is swelled, the eyes closed, and often with all this there is a feeling of nausea, and weight at the pit of the stomach. The best treatment is to dislodge the offending matter by an emetic of ipecacuanha (eighteen grains, or one scruple of the powder for an adult), and afterward a brisk aperient should be taken. The warm bath often gives much relief.

DISINFECTING LIQUID.—The following is a substitue for chloride of lime, which has the effect of being soon exhausted: Take two tablespoonfuls of kitchen salt (chloride of sodium), two tablespoonfuls of red lead (deutoxide of lead), a large wineglassful of common sulphuric acid and water. Introduce the solid substances into a bottle with some water, then add the sulphuric acid gradually, gently shaking the bottle at intervals. A portion of the sulphuric acid combines with the red lead, forming a sulphate, which is precipitated, another portion attacks the sodium of the salt, and sets the chlorine at liberty, which is at once dissolved in the water. In order to use the latter, pour it into a saucer offering a sufficiently large surface for the evaporation; the chlorine will then be gradually evolved, and disinfect the apartment.

Farm Notes and Hints.

Granges are being instituted in New Brunswick, and the *Colonial Farmer* says that within a short time every county will have its organizations scattered here and there throughout them.

Eighty-two counties in Virginia have granges in them.

The treatment for chronic rheumatism in horses consists in not exposing the animal to draughts of cold air after driving or working him hard and when he is perspiring. When the soles of the feet do not drop down, as they sometimes do, his life will not be materially shortened, and he will be almost as useful on a farm as if the accident had not happened to him.

Some agricultural societies are offering premiums for the best walking horses. This is good for a beginning, but the time must come when the premium is a feature of each fair. Walking—not running or trotting—is the farm gait, and a horse that will walk four miles an hour will do twice the work of one that crawls two, without costing any more for his keeping.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* is satisfied that the producing cause of chinch bugs was the introduction of Hungarian grass.

Select a light, dryish soil for the peach; a strong, loamy soil for the pear; nearly the same for the plum; heavy loam for the apple—if on limestone, all the better; and for the cherry a soil similar to that of the peach.

Fruit from Barren Trees.

I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake by it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full and not another blossom appeared on the tree, and, as Tim Bunker said, "it sot me a thinking," and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap returning to the roots, consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees that were large enough to bear, but never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. A neighbor, seeing my trees loaded with pears, used this method with the same result. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, almost with the same result. I think it a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong twine several times around the tree, or a single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be pleased with the result; the next winter or spring the cord may be taken off.

The Cabbage Worm.

We tried, last year, a number of remedies for the cabbage worm, an insect too well known to many persons as a voracious eater of the pulp of the leaf. The sprinkling of red pepper did well; but the best, simplest, cheapest and most efficient was applying hot water. It may be wrongly applied, to the injury and destruction of the plant; and it may be properly applied, doing no injury, and killing the insects. Fill a watering pot with boiling water, and sprinkle the infested leaves only for a second or two. It does its work quickly on the worms; but the leaves being thick are not heated nor injured. The older the heads become, the less the danger. The operator must practice and spoil a few plants to save the rest. The water, by the time it reaches the plants, will be several degrees below boiling; he must determine by trying how long the hot water will do its work ere becoming too cold. At the same time he must ascertain by experiment how long he can contrive to apply the hot water before the leaves are injured by it; a very little time will determine these points.—*Country Gentleman.*

Death on the Beach.

During the holiday season a sad disaster took place at Rockaway, L. I. Visitors to the beach were numbered by thousands, and many were enjoying a bath in the ocean. Suddenly a woman's shriek rent the air, and a lady was heard to exclaim: "For God's sake, John, save Lena!" This agonizing scream spread consternation among the bathers, who, almost paralyzed with fear, all began to make for the shore, not knowing what else to do. As if by instinct, the bathers cast their eyes seaward and beheld there a female form struggling hard with the waves. It was Lena Reitz. One hand was raised out of the water over her head, and her piercing appeal, "Save me! Save me!" was heard above the noise of the breakers that thundered along the beach. Several brave men faced toward the spot where the girl was yet struggling against the cruel waves for her young life. John Gossmer, ahead of the others, made toward her with strong strokes, and for a moment it seemed that she might yet be rescued. When the swimmer had got within three or four yards of the girl she sank beneath the surface and was lost to sight. Gossmer swum for a few moments about the place where she had disappeared and then turned toward the shore. Other men who were also going to the rescue, seeing that all hope was abandoned, returned. Gossmer, who must have been exhausted from his efforts, now cried for a rope. This was the first sign given fo his being in any difficulty. No rope could be had at the moment, and William Goodhill gallantly went to the assistance of the exhausted swimmer. Hundreds of aching and tearful eyes watched both men with intense anxiety. As soon as they touched each other it seemed as if a desperate struggle for life commenced between them. One moment they were on the water, another under it; at one instant both heads were seen above the breakers, and at another arms and legs were discerned in violent motion, until some huge billow would for a few seconds bury them under its briny crest. It was now perceived that the two brave men who had tried so hard to save human life were themselves about to meet a watery grave. William Lloyd crossed the "life lines" and swam toward the drowning man. He had not got well started on his mission of mercy ere both Gossmer and Goodhill went down together. The sight of their sad fate must have made a strong impression on Lloyd's mind, for he immediately (through fear, it is conjectured) cried out for a rope, and sank himself. With the help of a rope in the hands of an expert swimmer, Lloyd was reached, clutched by the hair of the head and dragged ashore in an unconscious condition; but his life was saved.

The Ice-Fields of the Atlantic.

The sinking of the steamer Vicksburg in the ice, one hundred and twenty miles from the coast of Newfoundland, and the attendant loss of life, brings vividly before our minds a peril of the sea which is often lost sight of or very much underestimated. The narrow escape of the steamer State of Nevada from shipwreck, through collision with an iceberg in mid-ocean, deepens our present sense of this peril. Very few persons, unless their attention has been specially directed to the subject, have an adequate idea of the immense quantities of ice which at certain seasons encumber the north Atlantic. From the frozen seas of the Arctic regions; from Baffin's bay and from Hudson bay; from the glaciers of Greenland and the wild coasts of Labrador, comes bergs and fields of ice, floating out into the broad ocean, where, driven together by furious winds, they form bodies of vast extent, covering the sea for hundreds of miles. These bodies are continually breaking up and reforming with the varying winds and currents, but they sometimes preserve identity and are recognized by means of icebergs of exceptional size or peculiar form which accompany them, and their progress can thus be observed from time to time as they drift southward in the spring. As we have said, they are of great size. An exploring vessel was once carried a thousand miles out of her course by an ice-field covering three hundred thousand square miles. Even on the coast of Labrador the fields are hundreds of miles in extent, but the floes are so broken up by wind and wave that the frozen pavement of the ocean heaves and rolls with the ground swell underneath, the icebergs towering motionless above the surface of the mass.

Wanted, a Minister.

A newspaper in Milwaukee, Wis., published the following among its advertisements the other day:

WANTED—A rector for St. James' Parish, Wilwaukee, Wis. He must possess all the christian graces and a few worldly ones; must have such tact and disposition as will enable him to side with all parties in the parish on all points, giving offense to none; should possess a will of his own, but agree with all the vestry; must be socially inclined and of dignified manners; affable to all, neither running after the wealthy nor turning his back upon the poor; a man of high-low church tendencies preferred; must be willing to preach first-class sermons and do first-class work at second-class compensations: salary should not be too much of an object as the desire to be a zealous laborer in the vineyard; should be able to convince all that they are miserable sinners without giving offense; each sermon must be short and complete in itself—full of old-fashioned theology in modern dress—deep, but popular, and free from the eloquence peculiar to newly graduated theologians; should be young enough to be enthusiastic, but possess the judgment of one of ripe years and experience. He only who possesses the above qualifications need apply. To such a one will be given steady employment for a term of years. For further information apply to any member of the congregation.

A Good Time to Do It.

There could not be a better time than the present for young folks to fix in their minds the important dates and details of our country's history. Schools might well throw aside for a while the regular histories of the United States, and arrange a popular series of lessons based on the centennials that will occur all along during the coming eight or ten years. The natural interest awakened in the young mind to obtain a clear and connected idea of an event whose hundredth anniversary is about being celebrated should be improved by teachers. It would be worth more than all the didactic precept ever uttered to pupils about the importance of studying history. The occurrence of these centennials gives a reality to past events which the mere record of them does not, and thus the facts are impressed upon the young.

BURIED ALIVE.—A painful story is afloat to the effect that the opening of the vault used for the reception of bodies during the winter, in a cemetery in Quebec, has disclosed a case of premature interment. The unfortunate gentleman was well known, and was supposed to have died suddenly.

The cigar shop of the Connecticut State prison has turned out half a million cigars since last October. They sell them at $15 to $16 per thousand.

THE LOCUST IN HISTORY.

An Interesting Account of the Grasshopper and its First Appearance in America.

Chas. R. Dodge, assistant entomologist in the United States department of agriculture, gives the New York *Herald* the following interesting account of the locust. He says: If we go back to history for the first accounts of locust plagues we must go back to Bible times, and, indeed, it was probably an old story then, for the accounts of the terrible ravages of these devouring armies in the pages of Holy Writ are as true pictures of the scenes of the last few weeks in our own country as they doubtless were of the terrible scourge in Egypt. Their devastations are recorded in the history of many nations, from Bible times down to the present, and the numberless accounts of their direful presence in many parts of Asia, Africa and Southern Europe are only too well authenticated—in fact, the history of their ravages in the old world is full and complete. We have been speaking of these insects merely as "locusts," without going into detail. The locust of the old world, however, differs very much from those we are considering, though the general natural history is the same. The locust of Scripture is probably the *Acridium perigrinum*, as this insect is not in Asia and Africa, though in Europe the devastating or migratory species is *Œdipoda migratoria.*

The earliest record of locust injuries in America is given by Mr. Riley as about the year 1632, when they visited Guatemala. The Jesuit missionaries of California have also left records of visitations in that State for numbers of years between 1722 and 1765; and in the present century they are reported in the same State in 1827, 1828, 1834, 1838, 1846 and 1855, though in all probability the insect in this instance is a different species from the one operating east of the Rocky mountains. The history of the Red river settlements, according to Mr. J. W. Taylor, presents a similar proportion of years of suffering and exemption, the locusts having appeared in 1818 and 1819, then a long interval to 1857 and 1858, then to 1864 and 1865, 1867 to 1870, and 1871 to 1875—the last seven years' having been peculiarly unfortunate. In Minnesota, since its settlement, the years 1856-57, 1864, 1873 and 1874-75, are marked grasshopper years. It is probable that all these early swarms were more or less destructive in Kansas and the northwest country at the same time. They appeared in Texas in 1845 and 1849, and Mr. Taylor, in an article on the subject in one of the Smithsonian reports, names the year 1855 as a general grasshopper year over the whole Western continent, including parts of Mexico and Central America. The years 1866 and 1867 were marked locust years in Kansas, Nebraska and adjacent territory; in 1867 they were also very destructive in Utah. Mr. Walsh, who studied up the grasshopper invasion of 1867, shows conclusively that after the departure of the grasshoppers that had hatched from eggs deposited the previous year a fresh host of invaders descended upon the fertile plains of the Mississippi from the Rocky mountains, and at precisely the same period of the year as in the preceding one. The dates given are August 25 to to September 30, while the swarms hatched from eggs laid the year before matured and took wing at least forty-two days earlier.

From 1869, 1870 and 1872 and 1873 they again appeared, though the next locust year of importance was last season, when, as your readers are well aware, hundreds of homes were made desolate, farms were laid waste, and famine almost ensued; and had not the widespread calamity proved a national one and the sympathies of the people been enlisted, untold suffering and death would have been the consequence. The damage inflicted upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and portions of Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and a few other States and Territories has been estimated at nearly $50,000,000 for that season, when there was a fresh invasion from the Rocky mountains in addition to the hosts already present from the eggs laid in 1873.

In 1875 they again appear over the same territory, the eggs deposited in 1874 hatched out by the million, notwithstanding the cold winter, which seemed to encroach far into spring, and until the present time they have been ravaging the country pretty much in the same manner as last year, though it has been hoped that early migration would yet give time for replanting and for bountiful crops.

A Tramp's Death.

The following associated press dispatch was published: "A train on the Hudson River railroad ran over a woman and her child at Glenwood yesterday morning, killing the mother instantly, and injuring the child so seriously that he will die. They were 'tramps.'" What a train of thought this fragment of press news inspires! "They were tramps." Who was this poor woman? How far had she come with her child in her arms, and where was she tramping to?

Whose daughter was she, and who was her husband? She must have had friends once—a father and mother, sisters, brothers, and nearer yet—a lover. She may have been reared in luxury, and have been drawn at lightning speed over the same road which she was so wearily tramping when she was swept into eternity. What was the difference between this woman and child and those who rode in the palace cars of that express train? All belong to the same family; all are human beings actuated by the same motives, the same joys and sorrows, the same loves, hopes and fears, the only difference consisting in the possession of a little dross called money. Ah, who can believe that if this life were all, that the great Creator would have so distributed its joys and sorrows? Who can resist the feeling that, somewhere beyond, there is a recompense for the pain and trouble of this life? Somewhere a place where the little tramps which have scarcely opened their eyes on this life, will have as snowy wings as those whose heads have rested on downy pillows from their birth? Somewhere a great and glorious eternity, in which this life is only a threshold, and through which we are all tramping—tramping onward to our rest.

United States Finances.

The internal revenue receipts of the United States for the last fiscal year were $109,786,398. The secretary of the treasury estimated them at $105,000,000, and the commissioner of internal revenue at $107,000,000. The excess over the higher estimate is close on to $3,000,000, which is due to the additional taxes levied by the tax and tariff act of last winter.

The customs receipts for the fiscal year are $156,479,132 in coin and $1,111,276 in currency, or a total of $157,590,408. The secretary estimated the customs receipts for this fiscal year at $162,000,000. The actual receipts, therefore, are $4,409,592 below the estimates. This estimate, it must be remembered, was in advance of the passage of the tariff bill. The customs receipts for this year are $5,466,715 less than those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. The secretary's estimates of the customs receipts for the ensuing fiscal year are $170,000,000; but if there is not an unexpected revival of importations there can be but little hope of the receipts approximating estimates.

A Workingmen's Platform.

At a mass meeting of workingmen in Independence square, Philadelphia, a series of resolutions were adopted embodying the following:

That it becomes the duty as well as the hope of labor to organize in co-operative associations both distributive and productive, and the government should aid and encoura e all such efforts.

That no charters should be granted except on the principle of dividing the surplus, after paying expenses and interest on the capital invested, among all the employees in proportion to their earnings.

The retracing of the steps looking to forced specie payments and the substitution of a full legal-tender paper currency, making the rate of interest the measure of its value.

Demanding the punishment of corruptionists and smugglers in high positions, and appealing to President Grant to cut loose from the money-changers who have of late controlled his actions.

The Inebriate Asylum.

The last annual report of the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, of Philadelphia, an institution of modest pretensions which has had decided success in the work for which it is designed, Dr. Harris, the attending physician, expresses some views in relation to inebriate asylums which are worth attention. In the Franklin Home the theory that drunkenness is a disease finds no favor; intemperance is looked upon as a sin, a moral evil to be met with moral means after the applicant by medical treatment has been placed in a sufficiently sound physical state to listen to reason, and profit by teaching and example. Medication is necessary to restore the system reduced by excesses, but neither medicines, hot baths, sulphur baths, nor other means of that character are expected to cure the patient so that the desire for alcoholic drinks shall cease. Dr. Harris believes that the asylum system has not yet been fully and carefully tested in this country: that too much attention has been directed to finding cures for the supposed disease, and not enough to reforming the habit of intemperance. He attributes the difficulties of the asylum system to the fact that the inmates have no business to occupy them; that many of them have no sincere desire for reformation; and to the demoralizing tendency of their association together, their classification being based rather upon social grounds than the degree of anxiety or indifference they manifest upon the question of reformation. A powerful influence is exerted upon the inmates of the Franklin Home by the visits of reformed inebriates who have been reclaimed there, and who regularly devote a part of their time to the encouragement of those who are endeavoring to follow their example. During the three years that the institution has been in operation, of 372 applicants who have been admitted, 158 are reported as reformed, forty-five as benefited, and 139 as "doubtful." The average time that the inebriates had been in the habit of drinking to excess was six years and seven months. Representatives of 113 different occupations, among them clergymen, physicians and merchants, have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the home for the work of self-reformation, under the favorable influences afforded there.

The Story of a Wreck.

In these days of wrecked steamships, this curious story connected with the loss of the Central America, which foundered at sea off the coast of Georgia, in August, 1857, with six hundred passengers and $1,600,000 of treasure, has peculiar interest. Sixty of the passengers of the ill-fated vessel were picked up by a Swedish bark and taken into Savannah. Gen. Sherman says:

"A few days after, I was standing in the vestibule of the Metropolitan Hotel, and heard the captain of the Swedish bark tell his singular story of the rescue of these passengers. He was a short, sailor-like looking man, with a strong German or Swedish accent. He said that he was sailing from some port in Honduras for Sweden, running down the Gulf stream off Savannah. The weather had been heavy for some days, and, about nightfall, as he paced his deck, he observed a man-of-war hawk circle about his vessel, gradually lowering, until the bird was as it were aiming at him. He jerked out a belaying-pin, struck at the bird, missed it, when the hawk again rose high in the air, and a second time began to descend, contract his circle, and make at him again. The second time he hit the bird, and struck it to the deck. This strange fact made him uneasy, and he thought it betokened danger; he went to the binnacle, saw the course he was steering, and, without any particular reason, he ordered the steersman to alter the course one point to the east.

"After this it became quite dark, and he continued to promenade the deck, and had settled into a drowsy state, when, as in a dream, he thought he heard voices all round his ship. Waking up, he ran to the side of the ship, saw something struggling in the water, and heard clearly cries for help. Instantly heaving his ship to, and lowering all his boats, he managed to pick up sixty or more persons who were floating about on skylights, doors, spars, and whatever fragments remained of the Central America. Had he not changed the course of his vessel by reason of the mysterious conduct of that man-of-war hawk, not a soul would probably have survived the night."

Detroit Free Pressings.

Shad are now so plentiful and so cheap in New York State towns that it is a positive relief to enter a butcher shop and pay two shillings for a soup-bone.

Deaf and dumb girls in Missouri have as many rights as any other girl, and they insist on being sparked Sunday nights. It's a dumb quiet spark for the fellow.

It is estimated that one hundred thousand pounds of chloride of lime would sweeten Chicago river for about fifteen minutes, and Chicago may be happy yet.

There! What'd we tell you last January! Every peach tree in Delaware is loaded down until every limb has to be held up with a clothes prop.

One Missouri crow got away with 1,387 potato bugs in forty-five minutes, and he didn't seem to feel well that morning, either.

Sponge baths are no longer to be had in Chicago. So many sponges came along that the bath owners couldn't make a cent.

Once more now—altogether—"hooray!" and then shut up about Bunker Hill.

Remember, if you are going into the country or to some watering-place, that every paper in the land wants to publish at length your puffs of hotels and individuals.

The Norristown *Herald* doesn't believe that lightning is half as dangerous as people try to make out. It's all right there where the mountains prevent the bolts from turning somersaults, but come West, young man, and get initiated.

They say that in countries visited by earthquakes about twice per year no capitalist asks over five per cent. interest for his money.

A woman who can make a bed without leaving a lump in it, and can cook a beefsteak right, need not worry about her future.

A Disaster at Sea.

About eleven o'clock at night a fearful accident occurred in Hampton Roads, caused by the collision between the steamer Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion line, and the tug Lumberman, by which ten men lost their lives. The Lumberman, with a private excursion party, was returning from Old Point, after the fireworks, and when about a mile this side of Vue de Leau was run into by the Bell and sunk instantly.

From the survivors we learn that up to a moment or so before the collision there was not the slightest idea that the boats would collide. The Bell was seen coming down the harbor and her movements watched. Whistles were blown, but, as before stated, her proximity was not noticed until a moment or so previously, when in an instant the Lumberman was crushed like an egg shell. The first cry of warning was from a passenger who cried out to Captain Brown that the Isaac Bell would be down upon them, and in a flash the collision occurred. The steamer Isaac Bell immediately stopped and put out her boats to the rescue and succeeded in picking up many of the passengers.

Trouble Ahead.

"See that fat man, don't you Jack?' queried a bootblack at the post-office; "well, he's laying up heaps of trouble. When you see a man named Johnson, for instance, slying around to the general delivery window and getting little pink envelopes directed to 'De Forest' he's standing on the verge of the grave. The first thing he knows, his wife 'ill come down here and get hold of one of those purty little letters, and then she'll untie her bonnet strings and mop her husband all over these flags, and the public 'll get up'n 'rah for her side!" And Jack began to ponder.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

A Sad Story of Desolation, Despair and Death.

The news from France is very sad. The dispatches which have come to us from Paris, Toulouse, Bordeaux, by cable from time to time, have prepared us for this dismal narrative. But when we read the details of the calamity we see that not one-half has been told. The misfortune of calamities like this is that they can be attributed to no mishap of administration, no disregard of plain and necessary duties, no oversight or neglect. It is not like a pestilence. That comes slowly, and we may escape from its deadly blight. It is not like a famine. That we can foresee, and the enterprise and humanity of favored nations can generally avert or alleviate its influence. It is not like war; for war, with its trials, more terrible, we regret to say, than any other visitation, has its compensations in the patriotic feeling which shrinks from no sacrifice, however exacting—devastation, rapine, even death itself—when in behalf of fatherland. This disaster came like a thunderbolt, in a night, without warning and without remedy, sweeping all before it in its desolating sway. In the fine old words of the law books, it can only be called "the visitation of God."

No part of France is more interesting to the student and the traveler than the valley of the Garonne. Its history goes back to the time when the Roman arms were sweeping over the Continent and bringing the ancient dominions of Gaul within the limits of the gigantic empire. It was here that the Visigoths made a desperate effort to found their rude and powerful dynasties. These plains are memorable from many campaigns—from those of Charlemagne, when he founded his empire, to those of Napoleon, who fought his last battle for the dominion of Europe before he was driven to Elba. It has a sad and proud memory to all who remember the struggles of the Albigensians for religious freedom—unavailing struggles against the supreme and widely-reaching power of Rome. In this country the beautiful language of Oc is spoken—the language of romance and song. France has no fields more fair, no valleys more inviting, no mountain ranges more imposing and picturesque than the hills and plains of Garonne. And, as if to make the visitation more cruel, the country now suffering so fearfully escaped from the exactions of the last war. The tide of invasion did not reach the Garonne, and we question if any of the less fortunate provinces of France—those which felt most cruelly the heel of the invader—were so sorely afflicted as those whose misfortunes now arrest the sympathy and attention of the civilized world.

It seems that heavy rains fell in all parts of France, and that few parts of the country have escaped more or less damage. For thirty-six hours the windows of heaven were opened and torrents of rain fell upon the doomed valley. "The water poured in sheets." The water rose above the villages and practically submerged them. In one village near Toulouse only three houses out of four hundred were left standing. The railways stopped their services, for the tracks were submerged and bridges carried away. In Toulouse alone twenty thousand persons were deprived of means of subsistence. One quarter of that city contained two hundred and fifteen bodies of drowned citizens, "and this is but a fractional part of the death roll," many people perishing in the houses which were swept away. In addition to the rains there was the melting of the snows on the Pyrenees and the Cervennes. Lands were overflowed, fields deluged, towns and suburbs flooded. It comes in the time of harvest, and after a harvest of unusual richness and promise. "The corn, the wine and the oil," says one writer, "the fair expanses of the finest wheat, the clustering and the trellised vines, the olive and the mulberry trees, are the victims of the southern rivers' riotous outbursts when the volume of water became uncontrollable, while the banks were overleaped by the impatient torrent." France has seen no such flood for twenty years, when the valley of the Seine suffered from a similar calamity and the Emperor Napoleon went into the country to remedy the distress. At that time the emperor, who was new to his throne and anxious to win some surer title to popular favor than even a Russian war, went among the people—at a great personal sacrifice and not without danger—and distributed relief. It was a timely and grateful act, enhancing his popularity and remembered to his honor and advantage long after more noisy achievements were forgotten.

What Napoleon as emperor did MacMahon as president is doing now. In a government as paternal as France, where the people, no matter their stress, look to Paris for aid and direction, the direct personal intervention of the chief of the state is always welcomed. So we have had the president promptly hurrying to the scene of the disaster and stirring to give succor. The assembly at once offered a contribution to the aid of the wretched and unfortunate people. Other countries have passed in their contributions. England, always ready and generous in welldoing, has given large sums of money. The same may be said of Belgium, Holland and warm-hearted little Switzerland, In the presence of sorrow and distress so vast and widespread nationalities are forgotten, race and politics are forgotten, and we have the brotherhood of humanity, which is only a step toward that complete brotherhood which we trust some day to see all over Europe. While we mourn with France over her misfortunes we rejoice with her over the sympathy and kindness they have evoked. This is due to France. Whatever the faults of the people they have never looked on in silence or apathy when the cry of distress was heard. We regret that the benevolence of America does not appear in this noble record. The Americans are a generous people, and especially so to France. Now is the time to make this appear. We trust that our people will seize the unhappy opportunity and out of that abundant and flowing charity, always a glory to the American name, send a subscription to the Garonne, testifying our sympathy with this untoward disaster and our desire to show the highest and most practical illustration of a friendship which, whenever invoked by us, has never failed to be responded to by France.—*New York Herald.*

The Baby's Petition.

A girl baby, apparently about two weeks old, was left upon the porch of the house of a gentleman in Leon, N. Y. Accompanying the child was the following note:

Is there room for me? I have come to the door of this house that the Lord hath blessed in hopes of finding it open. My little wings are weary, seeking the crevices in the mountains, and forsaken by my father and mother, I am a little wanderer, a tiny baby girl, and like the dear Jesus, "no place to lay my head." So, "as not a sparrow falls to the ground without the Father's notice," I have been directed here. Take me, love me, protect me, and hear the Gentle Shepherd: "Hungry and ye fed me, thirsty and ye gave me drink, naked and ye clothed me, a stranger and ye took me in." "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Then, O turn me not away, but let me nestle close to your bosom, and when covered by your love I shall cease to be nobody's child. You can keep me; my parents cannot. Parentage respectable, healthy, and not low in moral character.

The child was well dressed, and with it was a good supply of infant's clothing. The child has been adopted by the family, who are well pleased with the unexpected present.

A Long Suit.

A lawsuit in progress in Kentucky was begun in 1815, the matter at issue being the title to a tract of 19,000 acres of land. The original plaintiff was Joseph Blackwell, and the defendants were ninety-nine in number. The plaintiff died thirty years ago, and now it is believed that not one of the original parties or of the attorneys originally employed survives. The suit descends from father to son as much as a prized family possession.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The Minnesota State Democratic Convention nominated D. L. Buell for governor. The platform opposes all attempts to limit the freedom of the press; a return to gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country, with preparation and effective measures to secure the resumption of specie payments; tariff for revenue only consistent with an honest administration; no government partnership with protected monopolies; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; free and uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws......The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated Mayor Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee, for governor. The platform adopted approves the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of any Chief Magistrate of the nation for a longer period than two terms; favors the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous steps in that direction, in such a manner as to disturb the business interests of the country as little as possible; and favors a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and the most favorable to the interests of labor and industry......Mr. Gildersleeve, of the American rifle team, won the cup offered by the mayor of Belfast, which was shot for at that place at one thousand yards. When all the contestants had had their five shots, it was found that Gildersleeve, of the American team, and Lee, of the Irish, both counted nineteen out of a possible twenty. They each then fired three shots to decide the matter, but again tied. Once more they tried when Gildersleeve counted twelve to his opponent's ten. The enthusiasm was great......The members of Plymouth Church, at a meeting held for the purpose, voted unanimously that Mr. Beecher's salary for the year 1875 should be $100,000. His regular salary being $20,000, the church takes this course to allow him $80,000 toward the expenses of his late trial......Italy declines to take part in our centennial exhibition on account of the expense......Loader and Price, the alleged perjurers in the Beecher case, had a preliminary examination, and were committed to await the action of the grand jury.....Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, has forwarded to the President a strong remonstrance against the settlement of the Sioux and other hostile Indians in the Indian Territory, adjacent to Kansas.

The steamer Poyang, from Hong Kong to Macoa, China, was lost with over one hundred souls on board......Thomas Malone, employed in a yeast factory at Blissville, Long Island, while stirring a large tank of boiling yeast, lost his balance and fell in. He was boiled to death—the skin being completely stripped from his body......George Brown, the noted oarsman, died at Halifax, N. S., at the age of thirty-six years....Capt. Queen, of the United States steamer Saranac, recently lost near Vancouver's Island, has made an official report, in which he states that the vessel was caught in a whirlpool which prevented her minding the rudder, and in this condition she was thrown bodily on the sunken rock......The Erie railway company's suit against Commodore Vanderbilt to recover nearly $5,000,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by him from the company, was decided lately on appeal in favor of the company......General Frank P. Blair died suddenly in St. Louis. He had been very low for many months, but under the treatment of blood infusing was gradually gaining, and had already ridden out a number of times, even walking down stairs the day of his death......The families of the Indian prisoners at St. Augustine are to be sent them.

The bravery of an express messenger was all that prevented a heavy robbery on the Vandalia road, a short distance from Casey, Illinois. Two men got on the engine while it was stopping for water and after killing the engineer started the machinery. Meanwhile others of the band had uncoupled the Adams express car, so that the moving train under charge of the robbers consisted of the engine, tender and express car, leaving the balance of the train standing still. After proceeding two miles the engine was stopped and the robbers demanded admittance of the express messenger, but as his car was strong and without windows he refused to surrender, and offered to shoot any one who broke into his car. The robbers were unsuccessful in their efforts to secure an entrance and had to content themselves by firing many shots through the car in hopes of hitting the messenger. As soon as the conductor and train employees discovered the engine and car gone they organized a force and followed on, but the robbers had gone without securing anything......Mark Brown was hanged at Monticello, N. Y., for the murder of Sylvester Carr at Purvis in October last. He was intoxicated at the time of the murder. ......The American rifle team having decided to engage in but one team match during their visit, have declined to shoot against a picked team of English riflemen. They will enter Wimbledon for the Albert cup and other places open to all comers......The Brazilian naval surgeon who volunteered and helped to take care of the persons sick with yellow fever on board the United States steamer Lancaster, after the two regular ship surgeons had perished of the fever, accompanied the vessel to this country and was thanked by our government for his action. The government also asked him to visit our principal cities and watering places and detailed an officer to accompany him.

Edward Kelly, a bridge watchman, his wife and child, was run over at Otsego, N. Y., by a railroad train. Kelly and his wife were killed, but the child escaped......The insurrection in Herzegovina extends along the Dalmatian border. It is much more serious than the usual disturbances in that quarter. The populace have attacked the Turkish authorities in the frontier towns, and in many places the Austrian flag has been raised.....The Atlantic cotton mills of Lawrence, Mass., which employs 1,250 operatives, shut down on a late Saturday for eight weeks. The suspension may be for a longer time if the present stock of goods is not marketed....The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company in Salmon Falls, N.H., have closed their mill No. 2. for two months. ......Mrs. Sartoris has presented President Grant with a 10½-pound grandson......Gen. Frank Blair's funeral was attended by Gen. Sherman and staff, Gen. Blair's old regiment, and many distinguished men......During a dispute between John Van Voort and a sixteen-year-old boy named John Barrett, in Loisburg N. J., Barrett struck Van Voort on the back of the head with a ball club, killing him.

The one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was generally celebrated by the Orangemen throughout the country by indulging in picnics. The only disturbance reported was at Lawrence, Mass., where a party of a dozen Orangemen with their ladies were assaulted by a mob of several hundred and many stones thrown at them. The little party sought the protection of the police, and under charge of the mayor and a squad of officers started for their homes. The mob, much augmented, again attacked them with bricks, stones and other missiles, until every one of the party excepting the mayor were injured. Finally, as the mob made another onslaught with the cry of "Kill the Orangemen," the latter drew their pistols and fired into the crowd, which quickly dispersed them. The riot lasted for an hour and a-half, and resulted in the wounding of two men, one woman, and a boy on the part of the mob, and twelve Orangemen and four policemen more or less seriously injured by bricks......A terrible crime committed in March last has just come to light near Raleigh, N. C. Scott Parrin, a white man, cut his wife's throat, then cut her head off, unjointed her at every joint, cut the flesh off her bones, and attempted to burn her body up, but did not succeed. Then he murdered his little boy, a child eight months old, and buried the two bodies in a marsh......Divers are again at work at the sunken Schiller, and it is thought they will recover the treasure. ......A bold robbery was perpetrated in New York in broad daylight. At ten o'clock in the morning three men called at the house of a Mrs. Danser, in Eleventh street, and on Mrs. Danser (who was the only person in the house) answering the ring, they informed her that they were sent by the water company to examine the pipes. She readily admitted them, but when the door was closed found herself suddenly seized from behind, gagged and shackled. The thieves then admitted two or three confederates, and the party, after vainly endeavoring to make Mrs. Danser tell where her husband kept his bonds, commenced a close investigation of the entire house, breaking open closets and drawers, turning everything over, and even ripping up the carpets and upholstery. They finally left, taking with them $40,000 in Virginia bonds.

Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, who made a trip to the Indian country in the interests of science, has addressed a letter to President Grant in relation to frauds which came under his eyes at Red Cloud's agency, and which he promised Red Cloud to call the attention of the President to. He states that the agent is wholly unfit for his position and guilty of gross frauds; that all the food is of very poor quality, in consequence of which the Indians suffered much......Gen. Crook, in command at the Black Hills, has received instructions from the War department to continue to keep people from going to the Black Hills, at least until the result of the labor of the commission to treat with the Indians is known......Messrs. Moody and Sankey were tendered a farewell by the clergy of London, at which one hundred and eighty-eight Episcopal clergymen were present, far exceeding any other denomination. The gentlemen declined any remuneration from the committee. Their meetings during the past four months have been: In Camberwell, sixty meetings, attended by 480,000 persons; in Victoria, forty-five meetings, attended by 40,000 persons; in the opera house, sixty meetings, attended by 330,000 persons; in Bow, sixty meetings attended by 600,000 persons, and in Agricultural hall, sixty meetings, attended by 720,000 persons. .....The race of the freshmen crews at Saratoga was one of the finest aquatic contests ever recorded. The four crews—Harvard, Brown, Princeton and Cornell—got away together at the word, and at the half mile flag they were not half a boat-length between any of these, with Cornell leading; at the mile flag Harvard had a slight lead, which she also held at the mile and a half flag; as they neared the two mile flag Harvard spurted and led by half a boat, with Brown, Princeton and Cornell in order close behind. On the last mile Brown caught a "crab" and lost her position as second, which was quickly taken by Princeton. The last half mile was pulled by all the crews at their best and caused a change in their positions—Cornell gradually forcing ahead, until she passed the winner in 17.32¼, with Harvard next in 17.37¼, Brown 17.39¼ with Princeton 17.49¼.

Cornell College has its fill of glory. Her crew won the freshman race at Saratoga, and as if this were not enough on the day of the great race her crew came in first, having beaten all the others. The result of the race is officially declared as follows: Cornell, first Columbia, second; Harvard, third; Dartmouth' fourth; Yale, fifth. Others straggled. There was great enthusiasm over the Cornell crew. They were carried back and forth before the grand stand amid enthusiastic demonstrations. The official time for Cornell is sixteen minutes fifty-three and one-quarter seconds.

The Great Medical Reformation.

The satanic theory that preparations which inflame the brain are, in any sense of the word, remedies, has been overthrown, and can never be re-established. The wonderful effects which have attainded the use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters as an antidote to the causes of disease and a cure for every controllable ailment, have demonstrated the utter fallacy of the doctrine that alcohol is a tonic as well as a stimulant. The new and incomparable vegetable remedy which has superseded the death-draught of rum bitters is as free from any intoxicating element as the dew of heaven, yet see how it is invigorating the nervous, relieving the bilious, curing the dyspeptic, purifying the blood of the scrofulous, strengthening the debilitated, arresting premature decay, and replacing despondency and weakness with cheerfulness and activity. Truly a grand medical revolution is in progress.

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Lambs	.07 @	.10
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Flour—Extra Western	5.30 @	5.65
State Extra	5.20 @	5.65
Wheat—Red Western	1.33 @	1.33
No. 2 Spring	1.24½ @	1.25
Rye—State	1.10 @	1.10
Barley—State	1.20 @	1.20½
Barley Malt	1.42½ @	1.80
Oats—Mixed Western	.65 @	.65
Corn—Mixed Western	.79 @	.81½
Hay, per cwt	.55 @	1.10
Straw, per cwt	.50 @	.90
Hops ......'74s, 25@35—olds	.08 @	.12
Pork—Mess	20.40 @	20.50
Lard	.12⅝ @	.12¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	12.00 @	14.00
" No. 2, new	9.50 @	10.00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5.50 @	6.00
Herring, Scaled, per box	.40 @	.40
Petroleum—Crude ......05⅝@05⅝	Refined,	11⅞
Wool—California Fleece	.30 @	.35
Texas "	.20 @	.33½
Australian "	.48 @	.51
Butter—State	.28 @	.30
Western Dairy	.23 @	.24½
Western Yellow	.16 @	.22
Western Ordinary	.10 @	.14
Pennsylvania Fine	.23 @	.25
Cheese—State Factory	.09 @	.12½
" Skimmed	.02 @	.05
Western	.05 @	.08
Eggs—State	.23 @	.23
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.40 @	1.40
Rye—State	1.00 @	1.00
Corn—Mixed	.84 @	.84
Barley—State	1.32 @	1.32
Oats—State	.70 @	.70
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5.25 @	7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.13 @	1.13
Corn—Mixed	.73 @	.75
Oats	.62 @	.62
Rye	1.12 @	1.12
Barley	1.40 @	1.40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.15½ @	.15½
Flour—Extra	8.25 @	8.25
Wheat—Red Western	1.33 @	1.33
Rye	.90 @	.94
Corn—Yellow	.85 @	.86
Oats—Mixed	.62 @	.63
Petroleum	.05¼ @	.05½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5.87½ @	6.37½
Wheat—Western Red	1.40 @	1.40
Rye	1.03 @	1.03
Corn—Yellow	.84 @	.84
Mixed	.83 @	.84
Oats—Mixed	.64 @	.65
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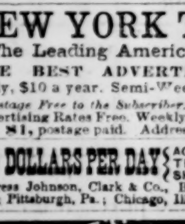
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